



TOMORROW

Thriving Christopher Walker reports on Israel's emergence from diplomatic isolation. Arriving On the Fashion page. Georgina Howell reacts to the shock of the new.



Depriving The second part of a Spectrum series investigates the horrors of the monkey business. Driving Paul Jennings on the plight of the Class 3 car owner. Striving The continuing battle for the county cricket championship.

Israel cuts spending by £467m

After a meeting lasting nearly 10 hours in Jerusalem, the Israeli Cabinet announced it would reduce government spending by 40,000 shekels (£467m). The Ministry of Finance had requested budget cuts of 55,000 shekels to help check the widening trade gap and national debt.

Pakistan protest

The Pakistan Cabinet, which met for nine hours yesterday, warned demonstrators against martial law that they face severe punishment. Meanwhile, protesters welcomed with a march by several hundred medical students in Jamshoro.

Murder charge

Three men were charged last night with the murder of Mr Peter Clarke, a security guard at Belize Park Underground station in north-east London on Friday. They will appear before Highbury magistrates today.

Dearer gas call

The British Gas Corporation is still not charging enough to put prices on a rational economic basis despite sharp increases over the past four years, Government-commissioned report says.

Quadrathon win

Richard Crane, who ran 2,100 miles along the Himalayas less than two months ago, won the first Quadrathon, a 159-mile race of swimming, walking, cycling, and running.

Unesco fight

Eight Western countries, headed by the US and Britain, are taking issue with the other 152 members of Unesco, nearly two-thirds of whose budget they provide.

Britain's gold

Rachel Bayliss, of Britain, won the individual gold medal at the European three-day event championships, ahead of another Briton, Lucinda Green, who took the silver. Sweden won the team event.

Health fears

Most English health authorities fear that they will not have enough money to maintain services because of cuts announced by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Relay record

Britain's men's and women's athletics teams both finished fourth in the European Cup at Crystal Palace yesterday. The men's 4 x 400 metres relay quad provided a new record.

Leader page, 11. Lancers: On the Soviet challenge from Dr R. McCreehan; school economics from Mr B. Hurd; religious viewing from Mr A. Wright and Canon M. M. Martin. Leading articles: Privatization; French intellectuals. Features, pages 8-10. Rewards for doing something different; Domestic concerns of US foreign policy; A case of urban heart disease; Spectrum: Man's inhumanity to monkeys. Modern Times: Rock around the clock.

Table with 2 columns: Home News, Overseas, Arts, Business, Crossword, Events, and their respective page numbers.

Whitehall wants to cut jobless teenagers' benefit

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

The Government's determination to "grind down" the level of allowances paid to unemployed teenagers as part of its effort to increase "the will to work", was confirmed yesterday by a senior Whitehall source.

The Treasury has identified parental housing costs and rental allowances for young people as prime targets for cuts as part of the public spending purge, which is designed to find savings of up to £5,000m for the next financial year, 1984-85.

It was stated yesterday that the specific saving might amount to only £100m, but it was emphasized that the "incentive effects" were as important as the public expenditure implications.

Under current rules, the unemployment benefit paid to those aged 16 and 17, £15.80 a week, rises by £4.75 to £20.55 at 18.

But the 570,000 unemployed in the 16-plus group who lives at home are entitled to a weekly supplement of £3.10, as a contribution to parental housing costs and the Dept of Health and Social Security pays the whole of the claimant's rent if he opts to leave home.

One source yesterday commented on the "exploitation" of such rental claims, with some youngsters receiving as much as an extra £40 a week in the London area.

The latest proposal to adjust teenage benefits was hinted at in comments made by the Prime Minister last June. She said: "It really has been my dream to have unemployment not as an option for the young, so that they either stay at school or go into further education or into a job or into some form of training."

"It is too easy for some of them, straight out of school, to go straight on to social security at the age of 16. They like it and they have a lot of money in their pocket and some of them, not all of them by a long chalk, but some of them learn a way of life which they should never have the chance to learn."

Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, also refused to rule out a cut from November next year in the real value of unemployment benefit paid to all jobless people. This is in spite of the fact that savings could be as low as £12m to £13m for each one per cent reduction below the level of inflation.

He said in July: "There can be no doubt whatever that at the margin there are people, even in present circumstances, who take a rational decision that it is not worth their while taking a job at the sort of pay at which jobs would be on offer."

Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social

Services, who is abroad on holiday, appears prepared to fight any cuts in the value of basic benefit.

But Mr Neil Kinnock, the leading contender for the Labour leadership, last night dismissed any possibility of a Tory backbench revolt on benefit cuts. He said: "I expect some wet whinging but it will not go much further than that. The Tories should be X-rayed to see if they have still got any spine."

"It is not that the kids are work-shy; it is that the Government are misers when it comes to providing work."

The latest leak of Whitehall spending plans was last night being seen by some ministers as part of a concerted Treasury exercise to "soften up" Mr Fowler in advance of next month's bilateral talks with the Treasury.

Meanwhile, a Market and Opinion Research International conducted for London Weekend Television's *Weekend World* yesterday showed that more than 7m people had faced times in the last year when they had not had enough money to buy the food they needed. About 5m could not afford to heat the living areas of their homes, and about 500,000 children do not have three meals a day because of shortage of money.

Police use picture in sex hunt

By Rupert Morris

Police held a publicity exercise last night along the route taken by the Brighton boy aged six when he was abducted and sexually assaulted by three men a week ago.

The reward for information leading to the arrest of his attackers rose to £55,000, with a £20,000 donation yesterday from an anonymous London businessman.

More than 40 volunteer officers and three mobile vans, linked by radio to Brighton police headquarters, took part in the exercise from 6pm to midnight. Officers with photographs of the boy appealed for witnesses near his home where he was abducted, at possible sites of the attack, and at Newhaven where he was abandoned.

At St Joseph's Catholic Church, in Wellington Road, Brighton, Father Ian Byrnes prayed for the boy and for all victims of violence. He said the attack was scandalous, but that it was encouraging that people were helping the family with money.

He urged the congregation not to become followers of excitement and drama, but to read the accounts of the attack only for the facts.

"There has been great publicity, but I do not want to be tempted to judge any individual, I am not saying these men should not be brought to justice, but they must face the justice of Christ with the help of his family on earth."

French warplanes fly into Ndjamena

Ndjamena (Reuters) - Ten French warplanes arrived in Chad yesterday to provide cover for more than 1,000 French paratroops backing the government of President Hissène Habré.

A Reuters correspondent saw six Jaguar strike aircraft and two Mirage fighters on the ground at Ndjamena airport and two other Mirages taking off. It was not known where they were going.

A French military spokesman earlier confirmed the arrival of four Jaguars, saying they were in Chad to protect French troops, many of them stationed on the front line facing the Libya-backed rebels of the former president, Mr Goukouni Quédou.

The Jaguars swept in low formation into the Chadian capital, over the Chari River, as people were leaving church. There was a "hurrah, hurrah, at last", as the aircraft made several passes over the city.

The French spokesman had said the four Jaguars "could intervene if French troops are threatened", but declined to say how long they would remain.

The troops are at either end of an east-west defence line set up after the loss of most of northern Chad to the rebels. The troops are officially described as instructors for Mr Habré's army, but their commander said they defended themselves if attacked.

The arrival of the aircraft seemed to indicate an important escalation of the French presence, which has been

growing since the fall of the northern oasis town of Faya-Largeau to the rebels on August 10.

The arrival of the Jaguars was preceded on Saturday by that of a French C135 tanker capable of refuelling aircraft in flight.

The Jaguars arrived from the Central African Republic. "There is no question of their moving for the moment," a French military source said.

PARIS: President Mitterrand is to explain to the nation this week the reasons for France's "desperate involvement in Chad" (Roger Beardwood writes). In an interview likely to be broadcast on Wednesday, he will emphasize that French troops are there to strengthen his bargaining position with Mr Goukouni and his backers, Colonel Gaddafi.

In another development, the French Defence Ministry denied over the weekend a report in *The Times* that a French soldier, possibly from the Foreign Legion, was killed by a landmine last week in Chad. A spokesman said the report was unfounded, but refused to say whether any casualties had been returned to France from the French peace-keeping force in Lebanon.

The *Times* reported that the Chad death was officially labelled as the accidental death on August 14 of a French soldier in Beirut. The French command in Beirut has reported such a death, said to have happened when a hand grenade carried by a soldier exploded accidentally.

Threat to baby in 6p mugging

By Michael Horsnell

Police were yesterday hunting four black youths who threatened to strangle an eight-week baby while they mugged a girl aged 12 who was looking after him.

The attack took place as the girl called Gina was going to a shop with the baby. Seven-year-old Scott, her brother, was with her.

The youths approached them in Brixton, South London, 500 yards from their homes, and demanded cash and jewellery from the girl after snatching the baby from her pram. The girl, who was slapped in the face, handed over 6p and had a gold signet ring wrenched off her finger as one youth held Scott

and another held the baby by the neck, threatening to strangle him.

Scott wriggled free and ran home to his mother, Miss Barbara Summers, who alerted the police. But the youths, aged between 16 and 18, escaped. The children were unhurt, but severely shaken.

One of the youths, who is well built, was wearing a grey track-suit with black piping and black beret; another was wearing a blue top, black corduroy trousers and training shoes, and a third a black track-suit with green and red shoulders. They are believed to live in the Angel Town area of Brixton. Miss Barbara Summers, aged

32, said: "They must have been sick to do this to an eight-week-old baby. It is disgusting."

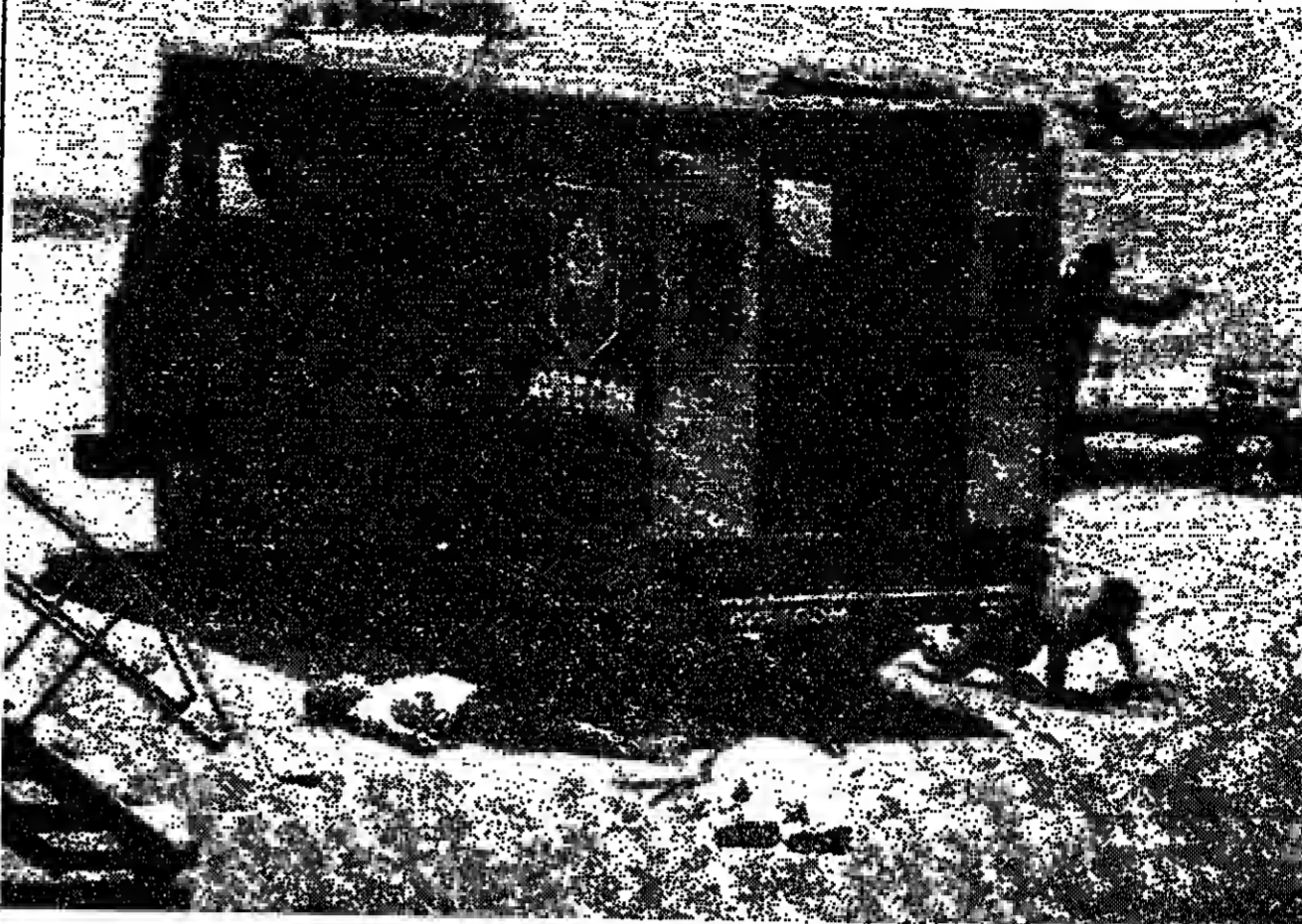
Det. Chief Supt. Ray Adams said: "To reinforce their demands, these men picked the baby out of the pram and threatened to strangle him. Gina believed they were going to do so."

Girl's face set alight

A girl aged nine yesterday described how a gang of skinheads set her face alight with a flaming aerosol can. Victoria Mullarkey, of Talaght, Dublin, could not open her eyes for two days after the

Continued on back page, col 2

Marcos rival shot dead in Manila



The bodies of Benigno Aquino and his alleged assassin lying a few feet from the aircraft steps.

From Keith Dalton Manila

The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Benigno Aquino, was shot dead along with his alleged assassin at Manila's International Airport yesterday, only moments after soldiers escorted him from a China Airlines aircraft which had brought him home after three years of self-imposed exile in the United States.

Mr Aquino, aged 50, the arch-rival of President Ferdinand Marcos, died instantly from a single bullet from a Magnum .357 fired into the back of his head, according to

the police chief, General Prospero Olivas.

His alleged assassin, who managed to evade a tight military cordon round the airport, was killed in a volley of bullets from the soldiers.

"He (Aquino) was about to board a van, but suddenly a man darted out and the security was caught flat-footed at that point", General Olivas said.

"When they heard the shots, they noticed the man then." Journalists were shown the body of the alleged gunman, which four hours after the assassination still lay in a pool of blood surrounded by 22

spent cartridges. He was dressed in jeans and a blue and white shirt.

Foreign correspondents who travelled with Mr Aquino from Taipei said that the moment the aircraft came to a halt three soldiers and a number of plainclothes security men came on board and escorted Mr Aquino down the stairs from a side exit.

Other soldiers with guns prevented the dozen reporters from accompanying Mr Aquino down the steps. Shots were heard, then a pause, then more shots.

"I'll have to tell the people. I don't know what they will do

can radio correspondent, said: "Immediately I heard shots I looked out one window and saw this man dressed in blue firing. He was standing upright and when he fired, he sort of did a little dance... a little jig... as though he was maybe deranged."

A Japanese correspondent, Mr Kioshi Wakamiya, reported at first seeing two soldiers draw their guns and shoot Mr Aquino, but later admitted that he could not be certain who fired at whom.

Continued on back page, col 1

Art 'fakes' inquiry by MCC

By Rupert Morris

The Marylebone Cricket Club is to hold an inquiry into allegations that a large number of the paintings that adorn the Long Room and Memorial Gallery at Lord's are fakes.

Sixteen of the 38 paintings on show in the gallery, which has a 75p admission fee to the public, are fakes, with 14 according to the *Mail on Sunday*, having been forged by the same hand. Mr E W "Jim" Swanton, the former cricket commentator and chairman of the arts and library committee, said: "The matter will be pursued with the greatest rigour, but the idea that the MCC art collection is a fraud is nonsense."

He said that the collection consisted of works donated to, or bought by, the club since Sir Spencer Pentonby-Fane, a former treasurer, had begun collecting pictures in 1864. As he understood it, serious doubts had been raised only about paintings given by Sir Jeremiah Colman, the mustard magnate.

Mr Stephen Green, the Lord's curator, was on holiday yesterday, but his predecessor, Miss Diana Rait-Kerr, is reported to have said that she knew that many of the paintings were fake.

MCC officials are understood to have been aware that a number of the paintings in the Colman collection had been overpainted. Few extravagant claims have been made for the collection, which includes many admitted copies, but it is nonetheless the most comprehensive collection of cricketers' memorabilia in the world.

The main figure behind the allegations is Mr Robin Simon, head of the Institute of European Studies on London, and joint author of a new book on cricket art.

Among the most famous pictures which he describes as fake is "Cricket at the Artillery Ground, 1743", attributed to Francis Hayman. Mr Simon says the painting could not be by Hayman, and could not even have been painted in the eighteenth century.

He says that the majority of the fake paintings in the Colman collection were forged by the same person.

Meacher says Labour would not impose unilateralism

By Anthony Bevis, Political Correspondent

Mr Michael Meacher, the left-wing contender for Labour's deputy leadership, said last night that there would be no question of a Labour government imposing a policy of unilateral nuclear disarmament against the wishes of the British public.

"Security is such a fundamental issue that any political party which was not supported and could not be trusted would not win an election," he said.

Mr Meacher, a long-standing unilateralist, said that the party should speed the next three or four years campaigning for a non-nuclear defence policy which included a number of crucial and interlinked components.

He decried the continued emphasis on Polaris, saying: "There is more to a non-nuclear defence policy than saying 'No to cruise, no to Trident, no to

American bases, and no to Polaris."

Labour's campaign would also need to include a reversal of Nato policy on the first use of nuclear weapons; the extension of disarmament talks to take in battlefield nuclear weapons; the



Mr Meacher: The need for flexibility.

creation of a nuclear-free zone in central Europe; support for a nuclear freeze; an extension of the 1963 nuclear test ban treaty; a halt to the nuclear space race; and greater clarification of the dangers posed by the multiplicity of a nuclear weaponry held by sea, air and land-based forces.

When pressed about the possibility of a unilateral renunciation of Polaris, Mr Meacher said: "There is no question that a Labour government should ram down the throats of the people defence policy which people disagreed with."

Mr Meacher, who is emerging as the main challenger to Mr Roy Hattersley as the deputy to Mr Foot's likely successor, Mr Neil Kinnock, said that his views were complementary to the spirit of conference resolutions on non-nuclear defence policy.

Anti-Walesa campaign stepped up

Warsaw (Reuters) - A Polish Government campaign of mockery and insults against Mr Lech Walesa, the leader of the banned Solidarity free trade union, reached a new high point this weekend as the union's third birthday approached.

The campaign to discredit Mr Walesa was stepped up as the threat of a possible new confrontation open between the Government and Solidarity activists on the anniversary of the strikes which led to the union's creation.

A clandestine committee of shipyard workers has called for a Tuesday go-stow starting on Tuesday if the Government has failed to start new talks with Mr Walesa today. The authorities have categorically ruled out such a meeting, linking Mr Walesa with suggestions that it should take place.

The authorities appear especially sensitive to Mr Walesa's potential for exciting fellow-workers and his support for Western trade sanctions.

Kremlim message, page 6

Saudi murderer waits 17 years for execution

Jiddah (AFP) - A Saudi man has been beheaded for a murder he committed 17 years ago. The delay was because the sons of the murdered man were too young to decide whether the death sentence should be applied.

Upon reaching their majority, they agreed he should be executed.

The Interior Ministry emphasized the Government's determination to "punish according to Islamic law, criminals and all those who disrupt the peace

Harvest in early but yields are down

By John Young Agriculture Correspondent

The prolonged hot, dry weather has facilitated one of the earliest and most rapid harvests in many parts of the country. Fields have been cut, cleared of stubble and straw and cultivated ready for drilling within hours.

But the second of this year's three annual crop surveys, compiled by *The Times*, suggests that except for wheat, yields will be substantially down on last year, perhaps by between 10 and 20 per cent. It also shows that grass growth has

been exceptionally poor, especially in the traditional grazing areas of the West Country and Wales.

Farmers who have been blithely burning large quantities of barley straw may have cause to regret it in a few months. Last spring, it was in strong demand for animal feed, and a Cumbrian correspondent who recently returned from holiday in Cornwall reports that the situation there is "desperate" and that the winter feed position will be very tight.

A farmer in Dorset claims to have seen no rain since June 5. His grass has burnt up and, with

the ground like iron, there is no chance of reseed.

Another in Kent says that his fields became badly rutted by cows in the wet spring and that the hot sun has since baked the rutts like concrete. He needs the sunshine for harvesting, but badly wants rain for the cattle. In Lincolnshire, grass growth is reported to half its normal level, but rain in Derbyshire has improved matters, and a reader in Cumbria has enjoyed good hay and silage.

A Bedfordshire farmer complains that, as well as suffering excessive rain in the spring and drought during the summer,

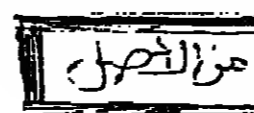
some crops have also been devastated by hail. Yields of oilseed rape are down to 17cwt an acre, half that of last year; beans are also poor and peas no better than average.

An Essex man reports virtually no rain for two and a half months. Both he and a Northamptonshire colleague have managed about a ton of rape an acre, despite promise earlier in the year of an excellent crop.

Growers of sugar beet do not share the optimism expressed by the British Sugar Corporation last week. A Suffolk

Continued on page 4, col 1

Advertisement for The Children's Society. Text: "We'll also help wipe away Susan's fears." Includes a photo of a child and a form for donations.



Gas prices must rise to cover costs, independent report says

By Jonathan Davis

Despite its record profits, the British Gas Corporation is still not charging enough to put its gas prices on a rational economic basis, according to a government-commissioned report on the industry's efficiency, due to be published this week.

The wide-ranging investigation of the corporation's affairs by the accountancy firm of Deloitte, Haskins and Sells was commissioned last year by Mr Nigel Lawson, then Secretary of State for Energy, as one of a series of independent investigations of nationalized industry performance.

The report is understood to conclude that, despite the sharp increases of the last four years, gas tariffs still do not fully reflect the sharp increases in the cost of gas supplies that the corporation is expected to face throughout the 1980s and into the 1990s.

Further increases will be needed, the report says, if prices are to be accurately aligned with the industry's "long run marginal costs", the general

pricing standard laid down for monopoly state industries by Whitehall.

British Gas has said it is considering raising domestic gas prices by four to five per cent this autumn, despite having doubled its current cost-profit to £663m, in the last financial year. No announcement about increases has yet been made officially.

Although the Deloitte's report makes some 100 recommendations for changes in British Gas operations, it does not specify how far tariffs should be raised, although some outside experts have calculated that present domestic tariffs are about 20 per cent below what they would be if the "long run marginal cost formula" were to be adopted.

Domestic gas tariffs - at present about 33p a therm - have doubled since 1979 as a result of the Government's directive to the corporation to increase prices by ten per cent more than the rate of inflation each year. This three-year programme has now ended.

While the Government has accepted the principle of raising prices to cover marginal costs, ministers are also acutely aware of the widespread complaints of constituents and backbench MPs about the impact of sharply rising prices.

Another recommendation of the Deloitte report is that the Government should take steps to mend its acrimonious relations with the corporations and Sir Denis Rooke, its chairman.

It is also believed to recommend that the corporation has become overcentralised.

British Gas has made no secret that the price it has to pay for gas is going to rise sharply now that its original cheap supplies from the North Sea are starting to run out.

Its average cost of supplies has gone up sevenfold in the last ten years to 11p a therm, but it is already having to pay more than double that for new contracts to buy supplies from the North Sea and from Norway.

A man running out of challenges



First prize: Richard Crane being congratulated by Michelle Young, his girlfriend, after winning the "Quadrathlon".

By David Powell

Richard Crane, aged 29, one of two brothers who less than two months ago completed a 2,100-mile run along the Himalayas, yesterday became the first winner of what was advertised as the world's toughest race.

The geologist from Cockerham, Cumbria, crossed the finishing line at Gravesend, Kent, after about seventeen hours of continuous swimming, walking, cycling, and running.

The 150-mile "Quadrathlon" began at 5 pm on Saturday with a two-mile swim through the piers at Brighton. It was followed by a 32-mile walk to Tunbridge Wells, and then a 37-mile bicycle ride to Brands Hatch with a further 20 laps of the circuit.

The final stage, after a medical check and a 15-minute rest, was a full 24-mile marathon run. Having crossed the line, Crane still had the energy to go back to encourage his brother, Adrian, who finished fifteenth.

Their Himalayan feat involved climbing the equivalent of 10 Everests and was completed in 101 days. Their intention was to raise £250,000 for a charity, Intermediate Technology, which encourages self-help development in Third World countries, but contributions have so far fallen far short of the target.

The organizers described the "quadrathlon" as "the Everest of athletic events" and only 62 of the 87 competitors finished.

Seven dropped out after the initial swimming event, and six of those had to be treated in hospital for hypothermia. But Richard Crane described the swimming stage as "really boring".

On his way out of Brighton his support crew fed him with one of his favourite dishes, fish and chips from a local restaurant, but later, as digestion became difficult, he turned to a diet of orange water and jam butties.

Afterwards, as he celebrated with his girlfriend, Michelle Young, aged 23, from Brighton, he said the "quadrathlon" was harder than anything he had done before.

He took the lead in the 150th mile, passing Steven Upton, a strong marathon runner who was expected to win when he began the final stage comfortably ahead.

But a hamstring injury reduced Upton to a walk.

Upton, aged 28, from Bicham, Kent, came second and Edmund Shillaber, aged 43, a former international walker from Plymouth, was third.

Branda Yule, aged 38, from Middlesbrough, Cleveland, was the first of two women competitors to complete the course. She finished thirty-first.



Peak fitness: Richard Crane during his 2,100-mile run over the Himalayas, performed with his brother, Adrian.

Informer's mother to plead for his wife

By Richard Ford

Mrs Eileen Hill, mother of the Irish National Liberation Army informer, Henry Kirkpatrick, is expected to meet him in jail today to persuade him to retract his evidence and ... the life of his wife.

His step-father, Mr Richard Hill, freed from being held by INLA last week, confirmed that Kirkpatrick had asked to meet his mother during a visit by a member of the family. The family was awaiting permission from the prison authorities for Kirkpatrick's mother to enter the Crumlin Road jail, where he is being held.

An INLA gang which has been holding Mrs Elizabeth Kirkpatrick, aged 24, has threatened to kill her soon unless Kirkpatrick withdraws statements implicating 18 people in terrorist crimes.

Only days before Mr Hill, and his half sister, Diane, were released after being held hostage by INLA, Kirkpatrick told his mother that he believed the terror gang's kidnapping was "a bluff". But it was reported that he had thought about reconsidering his position if the terrorists released Diane and showed their "good faith".

Mrs Hill has made several appeals to terrorists urging them to release the informer's wife. She has been held since the beginning of June after being abducted by hooded men from her parents' home in west Belfast.

"I wish to God they would show her the same compassion and let her go too. Please, maybe he would see sense if they would let her go. Maybe he feels cornered and if they would only let her go, he may see sense then," Mrs Hill says.

Kirkpatrick saw a relative on Saturday in a visit arranged before the abducted pair were released from a house in Co Donegal last week.

However, Kirkpatrick is in an unenviable position. Failure to withdraw his statements could result in the death of the woman who had married only four months before his arrest. But if he does retract he faces a lifetime in prison because he has been given five life sentences after admitting murdering three members of the security forces.

He was also given 992 years concurrent in jail for 72 other terrorist offences, including eight attempted murders, six conspiracies to murder and membership of the INLA.

FA calls for tough crowd laws

From Our Correspondent Glasgow

This year's football season opened on Sunday with renewed calls by the Football Association for legislation in the Football (Offences) Act, 1991, to help the police with crowd control.

Last week a set of guidelines designed to combat crowd troubles were issued to the 92 Football League clubs with the approval of Mr Neil MacFarlane, the minister responsible for sport.

Nine of the measures are mandatory and several relate to the control of alcohol.

However, Mr Ted Croker, FA secretary, said yesterday, "We have consistently asked for legislation similar to that which exists in Scotland. Yet we have been told, especially by Traffic Commissioners, that such changes are not necessary."

Mr Croker said the FA had been reduced to "nibbling away" at the problem of crowd control. He added: "The Scottish Act proves conclusively that such sweeping legislation will work."

The Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act was based on the recommendations of a report on crowd violence in Scottish football chaired by the late Labour MP, Mr Frank McLintock. The Act gives police in Scotland sweeping powers especially to control the presence of alcohol at football matches, and on buses and trains travelling to and from matches.

It is an offence for anyone drunk to try and gain entry to sports grounds. It is also an offence to try to take alcohol into sports grounds and anyone caught in possession of alcohol within a sports ground is liable to be fined up to £200 and/or 60 days imprisonment.

The police, with the approval of the Scottish Football Association, have ruthlessly enforced the Act.

Chief Supt Thomas Muan of Strathclyde police said: "Drink was always the problem. Before 1980 you could regularly expect to arrest 200 or more at any large match. Now arrests are rare."

However, part of the success has been attributed to more vigorous policing of football crowds in Scotland and a greater police presence at matches.

Alcoholic doctor tells how he fought back

By a Staff Reporter

A general practitioner who appeared before the General Medical Council convicted of drunken driving and then recovered by joining a self-help group for doctor alcoholics has urged doctors to take a firm line with colleagues who drink too much.

"As a profession we are much too gentle and slow to get involved. We must accept that alcoholism is an illness, not a weakness of character, and urge colleagues to get treated as soon as we see signs of it," he said.

Dr B, aged 52 who practises in the Home Counties, was responding to remarks by Dr Anthony Allibone, a member of the council's health committee, calling for quicker identification and treatment for alcoholic doctors.

Dr Allibone said that the council's procedures for identifying and examining doctors impaired by drink, drugs, or mental illness, introduced in 1981, represented only "a last-ditch effort for a man who has gone overboard". He called for local schemes to identify such impairment at an early stage.

Dr B was allowed to continue in practice by the council on condition that he underwent

regularly attends meetings of the British Doctors' Group, a self-help discussion group for doctors with alcohol problems.

Dr B has not had a drink for seven years but remembers a time when he could not do a home visit without "topping himself up". He had been drinking heavily for five years by the time he appeared before the council in 1976 and used to drink a glass of whisky before visiting a patient.

"I do not remember ever making a mistake, but one of the worst aspects of alcoholism is that you black out. One day I had to ring up the surgery to make sure I had done one of my visits the night before", he said.

Dr B's drinking history is fairly typical, judging by a survey carried out by the British Doctors' Group last year. It found that the onset of heavy drinking, more than four pints of beer or four doubles or a bottle of wine a day, was generally around the age of 36.

Max Giatt, an authority on alcoholism, estimates on the basis of death from cirrhosis that more than 3,000 of the 81,000 doctors in Britain are alcoholic.

Youth dies riding on train roof

A youth was killed yesterday as he rode on top of a speeding train in what the police believe was an attempt to copy a similar exploit by a man who appeared in court last Friday.

The police are working on a theory that Simon Cops, aged 19, of Southsea, Hampshire read about Christopher Densham's 70mph "stunt" and decided to ride on a train roof too. Mr Densham, from the West Country was fined £100 when he appeared in court and his case was fully reported in Saturday's national newspapers.

Mr Cops was seen riding of the roof of the Fareham to Portsmouth train shortly before midnight on Saturday. His mutilated body was found later near a disused steel footbridge near Fratton Station, Portsmouth.

The police appealed for any passenger on the 21.53 Reading to Portsmouth Harbour train who knew that Mr Cops was on the roof to come forward.

Acid stream

Firemen unintentionally created a stream of sulphuric acid at Brooklands, Hants, when they used water to tackle a blaze on a lorry carrying hydro-xyamine sulphate on Saturday. About fifty tons of soda ash was used to neutralize the acid yesterday.

Gantry escape

Police constable Graham Swain was knocked from his motor cycle and suffered minor injuries while escorting a low loader carrying a crane which hit and brought down a steel gantry over the A33 Winchester by-pass.

Murder charge

A youth aged 16 will appear before Sevenoaks Youth Court, Kent, today charged with murdering James Simmons, aged 18, of Sutton, near Maidstone, who was stabbed in a car park in Sevenoaks on Friday night.

Shooting search

A gang who fired at three brothers in the East of Warwick public house in Golborne Road, Notting Hill, west London, on Friday night are being hunted by the police. Three men, one a by-stander were injured.

Sex attack child

The police were yesterday seeking a man who sexually assaulted a girl aged 5 while her father was having a drink in a public house. The attack happened in St Anne's, Nottingham.

Edinburgh Festival under way

The thirty-seventh International Edinburgh Festival opened yesterday with the traditional service at St Giles' Cathedral, an 18-foot procession through the city, and proclamations of confidence.

The festival will offer at least one symphony and one chamber music performance a day for the three weeks. There will be 10 opera, 14 dance performances, and 12 exhibitions.

It is expected that more than 140,000 tickets will be sold. Already the box office has made £300,000 and is well on the way to the break-even figure of £700,000.

This festival will be the last for Mr John Drummond, the director, who has held the post for five years. He is known to be angry over the lack of commitment to the festival by Edinburgh's city fathers.

British Rail is seeking a technology chief

The management of British Rail is looking for a technical expert to rationalize the corporation's use of computers, telecommunications, and microelectronic equipment (a Staff Reporter writes).

The senior manager to be called the Director of Information Technology, will be responsible for coordinating the policies to be adopted by British Rail as it becomes more automated and relies on rapid and accurate communication between remote points in the rail network.

The new appointment, disclosed in the newsletter for management One Line, emphasizes the corporation's intention to modernize its management and encourage the selection of managers who can bring that about.

US hotels invest in comfort

By David Hewson

The United States hotel invasion of Britain - complete with weekends in Cropton in Jamaica, and complimentary welcome cocktails - is under way.

Three United States chains, Holiday Inn, Sheraton, and Ramada, are in the vanguard of multi-million pound expansion programmes that will send the king-size bed and the minibar into parts of Britain where first class room service normally means a cheese sandwich and light ale from the night porter.

Following behind are other foreign groups, notably Marriott which recently paid about £14m to buy the Europa Hotel in Mayfair from Grand Metropolitan. All are determined to bring provincial Britain out of what one US hotelier described as the "Dark Ages".

The new hotels are likely to be in less than glamorous locations. Holiday Inn, the biggest US group in Britain with 17 hotels, admits that Cropton is not the most obvious place to spend £9m on an hotel.

Mr Spi Eggen, managing director for Holiday Inn's European business, said: "We thought it was not a very exciting place until we looked more closely at it. Then we saw the number of insurance companies and computer companies near by, the multinational, and the building boom, and we changed our minds."

When the Cropton property is not full of businessmen, Holiday Inn hope to fill it with



Hotels planned or under construction.

families on weekend breaks. For £51 a night for two adults, the "national treasure" weekend will give people the chance to see the Surrey countryside, receive a £1 discount on a meal at a local department store, a drink at the Fairfield Hall.

Every room that Holiday Inn builds in Britain - nearly 550 over the next six years - will cost £40,000 to build to four-star standard. Sheraton, which plans to open eight hotels by 1989, is spending £50,000 a room, an investment on present estimates of about £80m.

All of its properties will be five-star and limited to about 250 rooms because the company believes that Britain has a serious shortage of luxury hotels outside London.

Mr Dennis Maguire, the company's senior vice-president



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Health Service and the cuts: 1

Patient care and facilities certain to suffer, embattled regions say

Spending cuts in the National Health Service have imposed severe constraints on health authorities in England and the Government's recently disclosed plans have been described in the British Medical Association's newspaper as "a blueprint for private medicine". Pat Healy, Social Services Correspondent, examines Government policy implications.

England's health authorities are now engaged on a struggle to find ways of meeting three new instructions affecting their budgets and staff, which conflict with previous guidance issued by the Department of Health and Social Security.

Instead of working on the assumption that, on average, they would be allowed 1.2 per cent growth this year provided they could meet 0.5 per cent of themselves through "efficiency savings", health authorities now have to find cuts in their revenue and capital budgets, and cut staff by 1 per cent this year.

Most health authorities now fear that they are not going to have enough money to maintain existing services. The cash cuts amount to an average 1 per cent on budgets this year; the capital cuts to 2 per cent, and the manpower targets are widely regarded as unfair since they reduce total staff by March 31, 1984 on a baseline date of March 31, 1983 when there was an unusual number of unfilled vacancies due to health service reorganisation.

The new cash and capital limits are a direct result of the public spending cuts announced by the Chancellor on July 7, one week after the DHSS had announced long term growth plans for the next decade, which allowed an extra 0.5 per cent a year on average. Those plans are described this month as a "Government blueprint for private medicine" by the British Medical Association's News Review.

It argues that 0.5 per cent will not be enough to meet the costs of growing numbers of elderly people and advances in medical technology, which the Government accepts requires an extra 0.7 per cent a year more than the rate of inflation. Given that the Government is also insisting that "priority care" groups - the mentally ill, mentally handicapped and elderly - must be protected, that must mean that the acute sector would bear the brunt.

Because the younger, earning public primarily use the acute sector, the News Review argued that there would be a natural drift towards the private sector as they found themselves facing longer and longer waiting lists for non-urgent conditions such as hernias, varicose veins, lumbar problems and so on. It is a view echoed by some health authorities as they attempt to find ways of meeting

the new instructions on revenue, capital and manpower. The timings of the various DHSS initiatives have caused almost as much pain as their implications for the health service, and several local health authorities are now treating with scepticism the Prime Minister's statement during the election campaign that the service "is safe in our hands".

The budget cuts were imposed four months into the financial year, when most authorities were not due to meet again until September and when key staff were about to take holidays. The manpower targets, which could mean more than 8,000 jobs going by next March, were released after Parliament had risen. The targets are subject to revision in mid-September, but most health authorities fear that the revision will be upwards instead of down.

The 14 English regions, which are responsible for distributing budgets to the districts, have responded in different ways. Three, East Anglia, North-west Thames and Wessex, have agreed to meet half the revenue cut themselves, mainly because they recognize the strain that would be caused otherwise for their districts which are well into the financial year. One, Oxford, has decided to meet three-quarters of the cash cut from its own resources, mainly by delaying capital projects, leaving the districts to find 0.25 per cent themselves.

The rest have passed the cash cuts directly to the districts, in some mitigating the effects by transfers from capital to revenue accounts, by releasing reserves or by bringing forward underspendings from last year. Few believe that it will be possible to implement the cuts without affecting patient care.

Oxfordshire district has to cut £76,000 this year, 0.25 per cent of its budget, and intends to meet it by cutting back on

Table with 5 columns: Region, % Revenue, % Capital, % Total, % Change. Rows include Northern, Yorkshire, Trent, East Anglia, N.W. Thames, S.E. Thames, S.W. Thames, Wessex, Oxford, S. Western, West Midlands, Mersey, N. Western, and Totals.

Equity to reconsider ban on Indian in British film

The actors' union, Equity, is to reconsider tomorrow its controversial decision to oppose the casting of an Indian actor in a leading role in a film of E.M. Forster's novel A Passage to India, which is to be shot in the next few months by the director, David Lean.

Ban sought on fire risk cable

People are being put at risk because PVC-covered electrical cables, with high smoke and fume emission, are still being installed in public buildings, according to a leading consultant engineer.

Sun brings bumper harvest

Continued from page 1 farmer says that, where irrigation is not available, plants are flagging by midday in the hot sun. Some of the gloomiest reports concern potatoes. "The main crop may well be the disaster so many forecast", a Bedfordshire farmer predicts.

Bogus leaflets disrupt protest rally

Thousands of bogus pamphlets were distributed in centres throughout South Africa this weekend before a rally in Cape Town to coordinate opposition to the Government's constitutional reform plans, called the United Democratic Front (UDF).



Stunned silence: Supporters of Mr Aquino, who had prepared a big welcome at Manila airport, after hearing of his death.

Aquino knew he might be returning to his death

By Our Foreign Staff Mr Benigno Aquino, the opposition leader assassinated in Manila yesterday, returned to the Philippines fully aware that he might be killed, according to a statement he had prepared for publication.

East block 4 expelled by Belgium

Brussels (Reuter) - Belgium has expelled one Soviet and two Romanian diplomats after the arrest of a Soviet block specialist in the Belgian Foreign Ministry who admitted to selling them confidential documents, a senior Belgian official said yesterday.

Israelis bombed own forces in Lebanon

From Robert Fisk, Beirut Details of a bravery award to an Israeli army officer involved in last year's invasion of Lebanon have provided the first evidence of how, in an incident still described as a military secret by the authorities in Tel Aviv, Israeli aircraft mistakenly bombed one of their own tank units in the early stages of the war, wounding many Israeli soldiers.

Salvadorean rebels to meet Stone

From Nicholas Ashford, Washington Left-wing guerrillas in El Salvador have arranged to hold talks with Mr Richard Stone, president Reagan's special envoy, during the next few days. They have also agreed to meet the Salvadorean Government's national peace commission.

PLO denies Fatah claim on shooting

Athens (Reuter) - The Palestine Liberation Organisation yesterday dismissed as ridiculous a claim by a faction of the Fatah guerrilla group that it was responsible for the killing of a prominent PLO official here.

Table with 4 columns: Division, W, B, O, P, S, G. Rows include Division 1, Division 2, Division 3, Division 4, and Averages for each.

Nigerians tire of voting

Lagos (AFP, Reuter) - A very low turnout was reported in the elections in Nigeria on Saturday, the third in a series of polls in the country this month.

Top traffic cop

Moscow (Reuter) - The head of the Soviet Union's traffic police, Mr Valery Lukanov, has been replaced days after the Interior Minister, Mr Vitaly Fedorchuk, announced a shake-up in the police force.

Ethiopia shift

New York (NYT) - The Reagan Administration, in a shift of policy, has decided to press for increased relief assistance for Ethiopia, where drought and famine now threaten hundreds of thousands, according to officials of the Agency for International Development.

With the wind

Hongkong - A rare and honoured Chinese resident of Hongkong Zoo, a red crowned crane, took advantage of a fierce storm at the weekend and returned to his homeland leaving his female partner behind. Both birds were gifts from Peking Zoo two months ago.

Arrested again

Dar Es Salaam (AFP) - Tanzania's former Deputy Minister for Agriculture, Mr Edward Barugusu, has been rearrested for alleged involvement in economic sabotage, barely a month after he was released on President Nyerere's orders.

Dim prospects on Namibia

The prospects of breaking the stalemate over the independence of South-West Africa (Namibia) appeared dim in South Africa yesterday as Senator Perez de Cuellar, the United Nations Secretary-General, headed for Cape Town for talks with government leaders.

Dim prospects on Namibia

The Secretary-General has said that the Secretary-General is taking a realistic view of the coming talks, while Mr R. F. Botha, the South African Foreign Minister, has said that they should be "useful", which is far from

Power struggle at Unesco

West holds out against giving cash to radical programmes

From Roger Beardwood, Paris
An international battle over money, power and influence is being fought at the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (Unesco).



Water work: Preliminary studies under way in a Cairo street for the £1.500m sewerage project, which is optimistically scheduled for completion in 1987.

Crumbling Cairo: Part 1

Drains fail to take the strain

In the first of two articles on the urban problems facing one of the world's oldest and largest cities, ROBERT FOLLOWS. Our Cairo Correspondent reports on the efforts to improve the sewerage system.

"If I were ruler of Egypt," Napoleon Bonaparte is reputed to have bragged, "not one drop of the Nile would flow into the sea."

But before the Second World War, when the city contained fewer than two million people, the sewers are hopelessly inadequate for a population which is both six times as large and better housed.

Last winter, when a breakdown deprived a million inhabitants of the middle-class suburbs of Mohandessin and Giza of water and in some cases electricity for 10 days, the World Health Organization threatened to categorise Cairo an insaniferous zone.

The Government had in fact already appointed Amric, an Anglo-American consortium, consultants for a £1,500m waste water project, unprecedented in the Third World, but 18 months after the first funding agreement was in-

talled, not a spade had been turned.

This month the official gazette finally published details of the £100m loan, arranged by Midland Bank, the last step in a process of ratification which involves every level of the bureaucracy including the head of state himself.

Ratification means that four preliminary contracts, each worth between £17m and £35m, are likely soon to be awarded to some of the 13 British companies competing for work on the east bank of the Nile: one is for a pumping station in the

A bone of contention is that the Americans, whose views on economic responsibility frequently fall upon deaf ears in Egypt, insist that part of the cost of improving the sewerage network be met from rates: the Egyptians, mindful of the riots provoked in 1977 by the temporary lifting of food subsidies, refuse.

No design exists for work on the west bank, and while the whole project is not yet behind schedule, there is little chance that it will be finished on time in 1987.

Once work begins, there should be few problems: the subsoil is easy to work and new tunnels will be dug at depths of at least 50 feet where no gas or electricity mains exist.

Even if the project is completed, it will merely divert, not solve, one big problem. An open drain carries more than half a million cubic metres of untreated sewage daily from the eastern districts of Cairo 90 miles through the Nile delta to Lake Manzala.

While one species of fish, tilapia, is said to thrive on the effluent, the conduit will be unable to cope with the tripling of the flow predicted in the year 2000.

Despite a legal prohibition, sewage from the west bank is now being poured into the river, only six miles downstream from the city limits.

Engineers maintain that after treatment, the waste water could irrigate 100,000 acres of desert. Cairo is, however, surrounded by hills and the cost of installing extra pumps to move the sewage beyond them is considered prohibitive.

Tomorrow: The new metro.

Seventeen die in collapsing houses

Seventeen people were killed and 16 injured when three houses collapsed in Cairo on Saturday. Rescue teams were searching for more bodies and survivors believed to be buried in the rubble.

Officials said that two of the houses were brought down by the weight of debris that fell on them when an adjoining multi-storey building gave way. House collapses in Cairo have claimed more than 100 lives since January.

The future of the American-aided west bank remains doubtful, although Mr Atalla, Safwat, the chairman of Cairo's water authority, says he is confident that the US will provide the \$1,200m (\$800m) "promised" when Mr Mubarak visited Washington in February.

per cent. In all, the eight - the others are Belgium, Denmark, France, West Germany, Japan and New Zealand - provide 62.75 per cent of Unesco's budget. They have already voted against it. A British delegate described the budget as "entirely spurious".

Mr M'Bow is now revising it, ready for another board meeting from September 21 to October 14. Though many nations pay as little as \$20,170 a year to Unesco, all have one vote.

So, if the dissident eight are still unhappy with the budget they will once again find themselves overwhelmingly defeated. Unless they withdraw from Unesco they will have to pay up.

Unesco is a big spender and getting bigger. For example, the general conference of members' delegates in Paris will run up a bill for \$6.48m this year.

The executive board is also an expensive institution: the budgeted cost of meetings for 1982-83 was \$6.25m, with \$4.85 of that going on interpretation and documentation.

By any standards, Unesco's staff of 2,620 is paid well. For example, a director of a department is paid about 30,000 francs (£2,500) a month tax-free, plus such perks as a duty-free allowance of alcohol and cigarettes, grants for children's education, and duty-free petrol.

But the biggest controversy is over Unesco's radical programmes. The United States is particularly unhappy over one entitled "Cooperation with the national liberation movements recognized by the Organization of African Unity."

Mrs Gerard told the executive board: "I believe that this is an entirely inappropriate endeavour for Unesco. The United Nations charter is based upon a peaceful resolution of disputes and Unesco should not in any way support armed struggle."

All the Western countries are highly critical of Unesco's efforts to influence the press and broadcasting. A programme on "Studies and research on prejudice, intolerance and racism" will include research into the role of the press, the cinema and publishing. Cost of the programme in 1984-85: \$411,200.

Until now, Unesco has been run by consensus. By forcing the budget to a vote, the dissident eight have broken that mould, and the feeling is that they may have also started to erode Mr M'Bow's power to impose the secretariat's will on the membership.



Mr M'Bow: Criticized US 'imbalance'

Unesco relations to breaking point was between Mr M'Bow and the deputy Assistant Secretary of State for International Organizations, Mr Gregory Newell.

After hearing his complaints about some programmes and the proposed 1984-85 budget, Mr M'Bow is reported to have accused the US of having "a psychological imbalance" over Unesco.

The 1984-5 draft budget calls for an appropriation of \$433m over the two years. The US would pay \$101m, or 25 per cent, and Britain \$18.5m, or 4.6

Ankara veto infuriates party leader

Ankara (Reuters) - The banned leader of a new Turkish political party, in one of the most outspoken attacks on the regime since the 1980 coup, has accused the ruling generals of not intending to restore democracy as promised.

The outburst on Saturday was especially significant as it came from Mr Erdal Inonu, the son of one of Turkey's greatest political and military heroes, Ismet Inonu.

"It seems a return to sound democracy will not be realized at the announced date... it will be rather difficult to explain this to the nation, which has democracy at its heart," Mr Inonu said in a statement.

It was prompted by the virtual elimination from General elections set for November 6 of two front-running new political parties, the Social Democratic Party and the Rightwing Righteous Road party.

The ruling National Security Council on Friday vetoed 17 prospective founding members from the parties, leaving them no chance of achieving the required 30 approved founders before a registration deadline on Wednesday night.

Mr Inonu was the original Social Democratic leader until he was forced out in a previous round of vetoes.

Muslims get deterrent jail terms

From Dessa Trevisan Belgrade

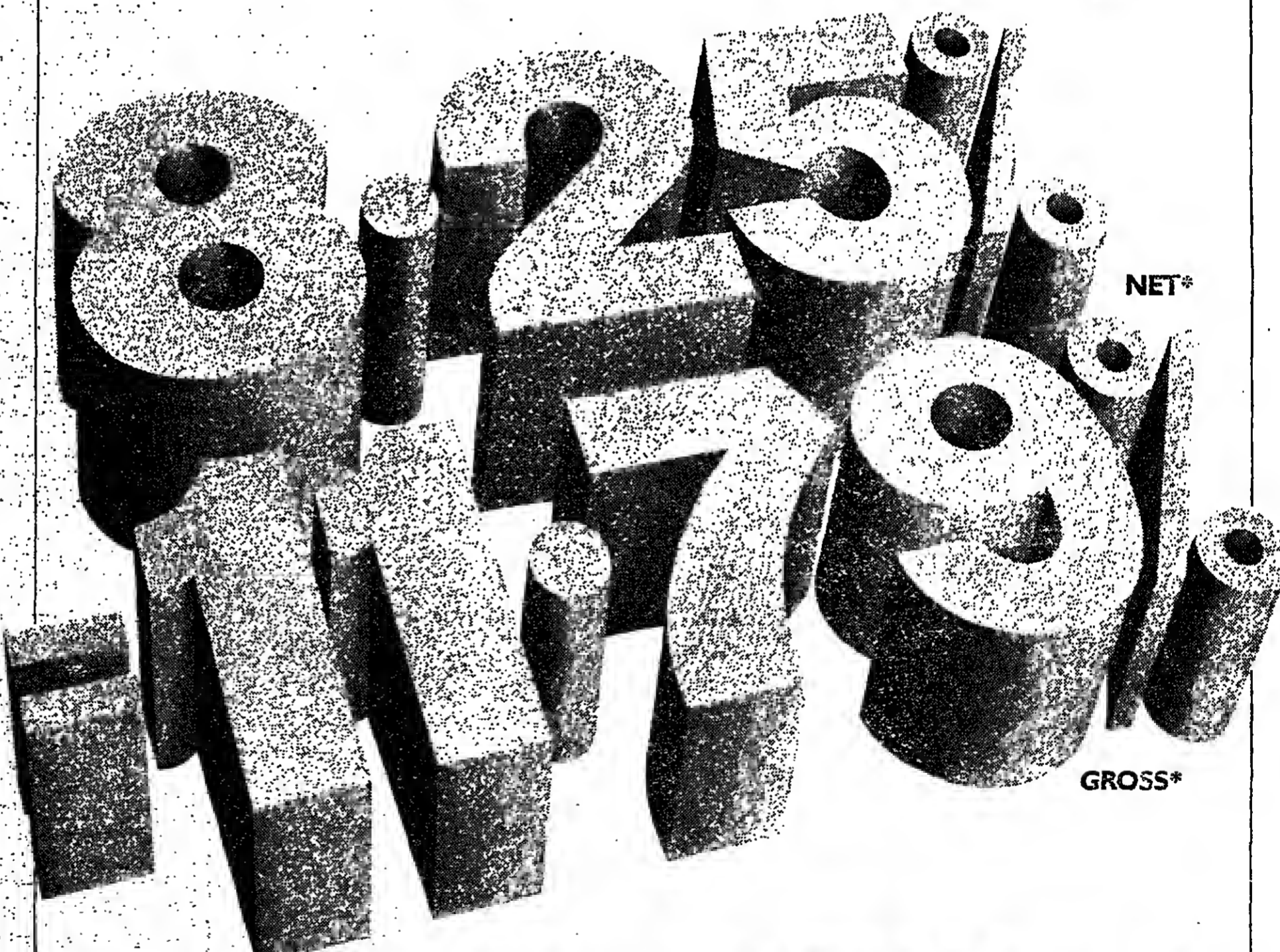
Heavy prison sentences ranging from five to 15 years, have been passed on 13 Muslim fundamentalists accused of spreading religious intolerance and attempting to create an Islamic state. The trial lasted four weeks and is regarded as the longest of its kind in recent Yugoslav history.

The principal defendant, Mr Alia Izeibovic, a retired lawyer and author of the Islamic Declaration, which provided the basis for a 150-page indictment, was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment. The longest sentence, 15 years, was imposed on Mr Salih Behman.

A young man, Mr Hasan Cengic, who taught at Sarajevo Islamic theological faculty and is regarded as the spiritual leader of the young fundamentalists, received 10 years.

A woman, who was said to have kept one of the incriminating documents as a favour to relatives, received a six-month sentence; she was the only one to be released pending appeal. The severity of the sentences was clearly intended as a deterrent. The Yugoslav authorities have gone out of their way to point out that the Muslims were out on trial for their religious beliefs, but for missing religion.

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Kremlin shows its unease over Eastern Europe with three-pronged attack

In a display of unease over its ability to control Eastern Europe the Kremlin has made unusually direct attacks on the Pope and Polish Catholic Church, and has accused the West of trying to revive political opposition to Czechoslovakia.

Mr Leonid Zamyatin, a senior Soviet official, said on television over the weekend that the Catholic Church in Poland had "to some extent supported counter-revolutionary forces" who wished to overthrow the communist system - a reference to Solidarity, the banned trade union organization.

He said the church had evolved its own traditions and had played a role in Polish national life since time immemorial. Regrettably, however, some clergymen had failed to adapt to "realities" and were still trying to undermine socialism in Poland.

From Richard Owen, Moscow

In a dispatch from Rome, Tass criticized the Pope for speaking of the persecution of religion in Eastern Europe during his pilgrimage to Lourdes. It said the Pope's remarks were "anti-communist stereotypes" and in line with the Vatican's "intensifying ideological confrontation with the socialist countries".

Both attacks came as Poland approached the third anniversary of the founding of Solidarity in the summer of 1980.

In a separate comment on the fifteenth anniversary of the "Prague Spring" *Pravda* said the Western press had misrepresented the "fraternal aid" given to Czechoslovakia by its Warsaw Pact allies during the 1968 crisis.

The Soviet Union maintains that it intervened at the request of Czechoslovak leaders to prevent "right-wing opportunists" from taking Czechoslovakia out of the "eastern block".

Pravda said Western Governments and press were conducting an anti-Czechoslovak campaign "designed to re-animate the political corpses of the bankrupt false heroes of the notorious Prague Spring".

● WARSAW: First steps were taken here towards setting up a new, pro-regime Writers' Association at a meeting yesterday of more than 80 Polish

writers, many of them party members or established figures (Reuter reports).

On Friday, Poland's Communist rulers dissolved the Polish Writer's Union claiming that it was a centre of anti-socialist activity, and thus removed the last legal outpost of opposition to General Jaruzelski's regime.

Mr Andrzej Braun, a leading figure of the dissolved union, said the liquidation of the 1,400-member organization was unjustified and that it planned to appeal against it. But he added that he doubted whether such a move would do any good.

● PRAGUE: A few extra police were on patrol in Wenceslas Square yesterday, but there were few outward signs that it was the fifteenth anniversary of the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia (Reuter reports).

Over the last few days, the official Czechoslovak press has carried editorials praising the invasion as an act of international solidarity which defeated an attempt to tear the country from the Soviet block.

Disidents in Prague have addressed a letter to Parliament, renewing calls for the removal of Soviet troops stationed in Czechoslovakia since the invasion.



Together: Ken the lion and his keeper, Joe Bodemann, enjoying a dip in the lake at Bad Segeberg, West Germany.

Kohl strikes back at peaceniks

Dr Helmut Kohl's Government announced over the weekend that it is to launch a media campaign to explain its defence policies and counter the "disinformation" of the coming "hot autumn" of protests against Nato missiles.

The newspaper advertisements and information booklets are probably also meant to dispel the increasing general confusion at home and abroad about Bonn's stand on medium-range weapons and support of the American negotiating position.

The confusion was not helped by Bonn's half-hearted attempt to revive the "walk-in-the-woods" compromise at the Geova arms talks, much to the annoyance of the Americans. It

has now been deepened by the sudden and controversial demand recently by Herr Josef Strauss, the Prime Minister of Bavaria, for a dual key, giving Bonn partial control over the new American weapons.

Herr Strauss's call, jolting the political turp that settles over West Germany in the summer, was quickly denounced by the Ministry of Defence, which said it was not considering the question. But it started a fierce debate, "which many people suspect was the main aim of the ambitious and maverick Bavarian leader, on an issue that both Government and opposition would have preferred to leave well alone."

Until now the dual key has not been the issue it is in Britain because of the 'reconciliation

years ago by the Federal Republic of all nuclear weapons and the general consensus that Bonn should not have a finger on the nuclear trigger.

Some Social Democrats who oppose deployment but are now resigned to its inevitability have embraced the call for a dual key with enthusiasm, including Herr Karsten Voigt, the defence spokesman.

Others, such as Herr Horst Ehmke, who are anxious to ensure the American President does not take decisions in time of nuclear crisis without the consent of his allies, nevertheless think West Germany would be weakened politically rather than strengthened if it were given a real say and thus indirectly became a nuclear power.

First black ready for lift-off

From Trevor Fishlock, New York

Two months after returning from its last mission, the spacecraft Challenger is being prepared for another lift-off next week from Cape Canaveral, the eighth shuttle flight.

On the last journey, Challenger's crew included Dr Sally Ride, America's first woman in space. On this mission, one of the crew of five will be the first black, Lieutenant Colonel Galen Binaford, aged 40, a US Air Force aerospace engineer and laser physicist.

He completed astronaut training in 1979. During Challenger's flight he will be one of three specialists performing a variety of duties, including launching a satellite.

Challenger has been serviced in record time. After landing at Edwards Air Force Base in California it was ferried to the Kennedy Space Center at Cape Canaveral, Florida, on the back of a Boeing 747 on June 29.

Working around the clock, seven days a week, service crews have checked and prepared Challenger in 26 days, eight days faster than the previous record. Seventy-six test cells, damaged during re-entry, were replaced.

The shuttle will take off at 2.15 am local time next Tuesday. After five days in space it is scheduled to make the first shuttle landing in darkness, at Edwards Air Base.



Colonel Binaford: A variety of duties

2,000 'may have died in Sri Lanka'

From Robert Schull, Amsterdam

Considerably more people died during the recent violence in Sri Lanka than the 380 deaths the Government there has admitted to, according to an aid organization.

Dr Stef Teunis, general secretary of Novib, the leading private development aid organization in the Netherlands, said between 1,000 and 2,000 people lost their lives. He returned to the Netherlands on Saturday.

He accused the Sri Lankan Government of serious human rights violations against the Tamil population and called on the Dutch Government to reconsider its development aid policy towards the country.

Sri Lanka receives about £22m a year in Dutch aid.

● LONDON: President Jayewardene of Sri Lanka has cancelled his state visit to Britain in October because of the disturbances. Buckingham Palace announced (the Press Association reports) Tamils in Britain had threatened to hold big demonstrations.

Mauritius poll calm after shots

Port Louis (AFP) - The announcement of Mauritius voted in the Indian Ocean island's general election despite a reported eve-of-poll attack on the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Harish Boodhoo. Rain helped to cool the spirits of the more militant.

Two camps led by the Prime Minister, Mr Ansoodoo Jugnauth, and by his former Finance Minister, Mr Paul Bervanger, were fighting the second poll in 14 months. Mr Jugnauth, leading a socialist alliance, and Mr Bervanger, the Mauritian Militant Movement.

Mr Bervanger claimed that the shots reported to have been fired at Mr Boodhoo were "a desperate, last-minute manipulation".

Hurricane may cost \$1,600m

Houston (AFP) - Hurricane Alicia, which swept across southern Texas last week leaving 16 people dead and widespread destruction could turn out to be the most expensive hurricane on record in the United States.

An insurance group has put damage at between \$750m (£500m) and \$1,600m, while a computer analysis by Texas A and M University estimated that the hurricane had destroyed \$1,200m of property.

Out of exile

Santiago (Reuter) - The Chilean Government published the names of more than 1,000 exiles, including Senator Jaime Castillo, president of the Chilean Human Rights Commission, who will be allowed to return home. It was the eighth list issued since President Pinochet authorized the gradual return of exiles last December.

Bangkok ban

Bangkok - Thailand has banned a meeting next week in Bangkok of Muslim religious teachers from 14 South-East Asian and Pacific countries, organized and financed by Libya. Muslim insurgents in southern Thailand have been trained and armed by Libya for many years, a senior official pointed out.

Drug king hit

Bangkok - Thai forces launched a new assault on strongholds in the north-west close to the Burmese border controlled by the notorious drug king, Khun Sa. Since the first assault three weeks ago his men have reestablished themselves on Thai territory, setting up a hospital.

Entry denied

Montevideo (Reuter) - Airport police sent back to Buenos Aires Señor Adolfo Pérez Esquivel, Nobel Peace Prize winner who planned to visit three priests on hunger strike in Uruguay. Two Argentine politicians, a priest and another human rights activist were denied entry with him.

Queen rebuffed

Mbabane (Reuter) - Swaziland's Supreme State Council has invalidated a High Court application by ousted Queen Regent Dzelwile to enforce her claim to the regency. She was replaced by Inkhosikati (royal wife) Nombi in a palace coup 11 days ago.

The airliner that plunged 8,000ft

From Our Own Correspondent, New York

Safety investigators are trying to find out why a Boeing 767 airliner lost power in both engines and fell more than 8,000ft before the pilot could restart them and regain control.

The aircraft, with a full load of 197 passengers, was flying from Los Angeles to Denver, Colorado, when the engines failed over the Rocky Mountains.

Passengers were ordered to put their heads in their laps, standard crash-landing procedure, as the United Airlines aircraft coasted down without power for about four minutes.

One of the passengers said there was no panic. The pilot restarted the engines at about 14,000ft, the height of some of the Rocky Mountain peaks, when the aircraft was west of Denver.

First reports said the airliner might have been disabled by lightning. But an official of the National Transportation Safety Board said: "Aircraft are hit by lightning quite often but they are built to take it without any damage. We do not know if it was lightning or not."

The airliner landed safely in Denver on Friday night. Investigators are talking with the crew and making an examination of the jet.

King Hassan appeals for Maghreb unity

From Godfrey Morrison, Rabat

King Hassan of Morocco, in reiterating his readiness to hold a referendum to decide the future of the Western Sahara, has called for the building of a "Greater Maghreb" bringing together Algeria, Libya, Morocco, Mauritania and Tunisia.

The king was speaking on Saturday night on the thirtieth anniversary of the deposing of his father, Muhammad V, by the French, an event which led to an upsurge of nationalism and the country's subsequent independence.

He said: "We will not flee from the test of the referendum... and we are willing to organize this referendum and to facilitate the carrying through of the operation".

In June a summit of the Organization of African Unity (OAU) urged Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas, whom Morocco has fought for more than seven years for control of the territory, to hold talks to arrange a ceasefire. It said a self-determination referendum should be held under OAU supervision.

The Moroccan have always held out against direct talks with the Polisario.

Zia Cabinet meets as students join protest

From Hassan Akhtar, Islamabad

The campaign of protest against President Zia ul-Haq's six years of military rule entered its second week yesterday. Demonstrations and disturbances were reported throughout Pakistan, especially in the southern province of Sind where violence has already claimed 15 lives.

Yesterday General Zia held a Cabinet meeting from the morning to the late afternoon at which the opposition movement was presumed to have been discussed.

In Jamshoro, about 100 miles north of Karachi, several hundred medical students marched through the town and blocked a main road. Mob attacks on banks, police stations and other government buildings were reported from other towns.

The students, demanding an end to martial law, also called for the release of the opposition leaders arrested in anti-government protests earlier in the week and the withdrawal of troops now patrolling the streets of many Sind towns.

The protests are part of a campaign by the Movement for the Restoration of Democracy, an alliance of eight outlawed parties opposed to martial law. The call for civil disobedience evoked a response far greater than expected and troops were called out in six Sind towns.

The movement appears to be strong and spreading to other provinces. On Saturday Karachi, the country's largest city and the capital of Sind, witnessed its first clash between demonstrators and police who eventually used tear gas.

General Zia has been Pakistan's military ruler since July, 1977 when he overthrew the Government of the late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto amid large-scale riots and disturbances.

● Strike call: Sind was the home province of Mr Bhutto who was later executed. Mr Bhutto's Pakistan People's Party is the dominant force in the MRD.

A ninth banned party, the left-wing Pakistan National Front, which is not part of MRD, joined the protest campaign last Friday. It has called for a general strike tomorrow in the south-western province of Baluchistan, which borders Iran and Afghanistan (Reuter reports).

The Baluchistan Government has already branded the strike as illegal and appealed to the population not to support it.

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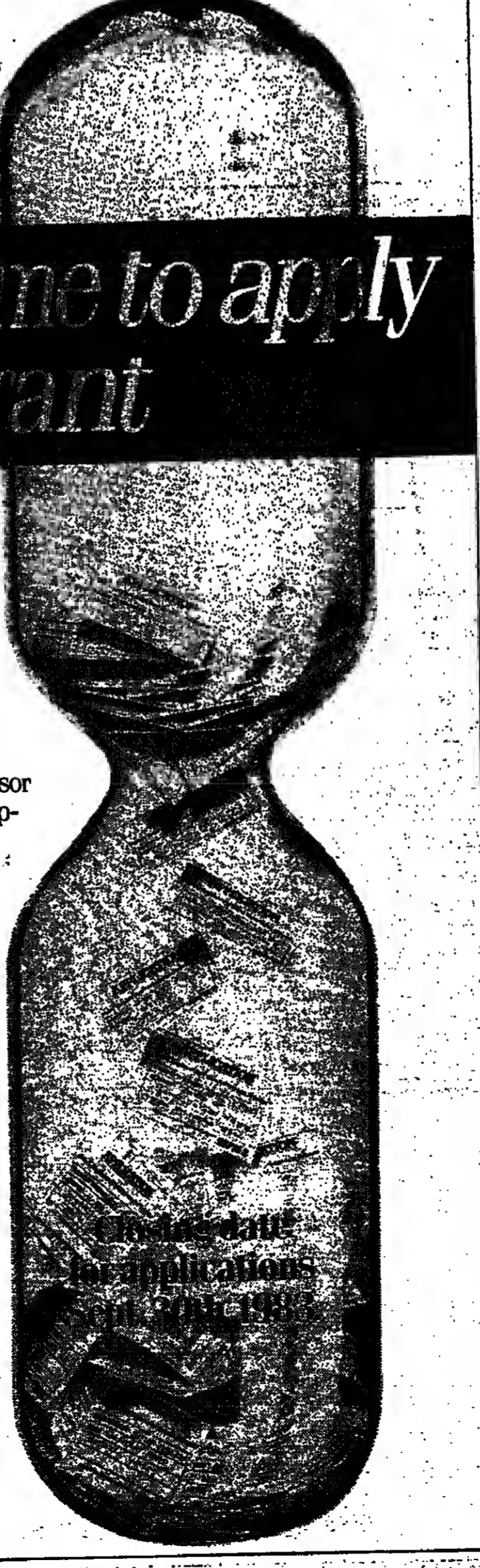
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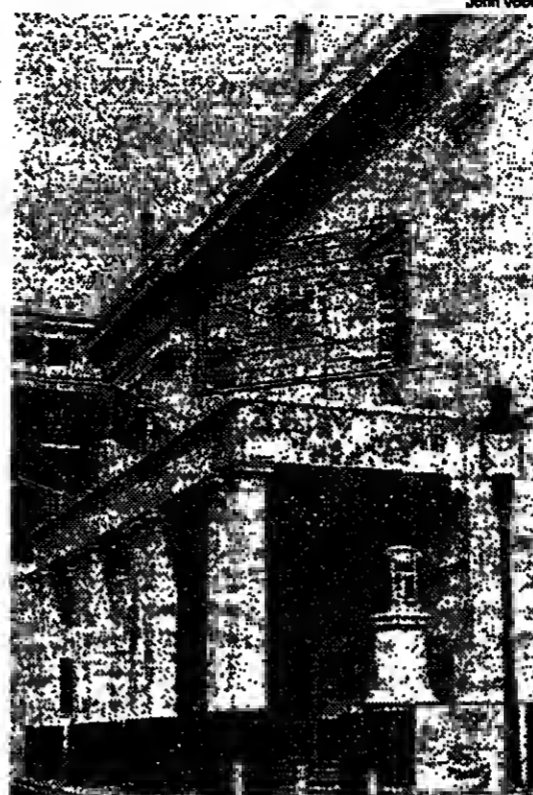
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THE ARTS

A great chance exists, by a transformation of Britain's oldest surviving theatre district, to provide the next century with an ideal London home for dance and musical as well as opera. Iain Mackintosh, theatre historian and design consultant, explains how it could be done

The golden triangle

Historic fabrics: the Lyceum (left), Covent Garden (below) and Drury Lane



The future of London theatre is once again being debated: not the shows, the audiences or the recurring lack of either, but the fabric of the buildings themselves. Recently in *The Times* Sir Roy Strong contrasted despondently the dispirited seats, bars and lavatories of commercial Shaftesbury Avenue with the wide-open foyers of the subsidized South Bank. But there are hopeful signs that the wherewithal may yet be found to revitalize London's great theatre heritage.

The refurbishment of the 1907 Playhouse, Charing Cross, the former BBC sound studio at the Embankment end of Northumberland Avenue, is to be financed through the addition of offices above. The Royal Opera House has its own proposals for development to the west of its present site. One section of the GLC has called for a paper on the future of all London's old theatres, while another has actively solicited proposals for rehabilitation of a theatre, long dark, in its own ownership, the Lyceum in Bow Street.

Most London theatres were built when the city's building line was lower, as low as it thankfully still is in Shaftesbury Avenue or Charing Cross Road. But elsewhere old theatres are now surrounded by taller buildings from the Thirties or later. Nowhere is this more apparent than at the Lyceum, off the Strand, and at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, two of the three great theatres which, with the Royal Opera itself, form the Covent Garden triangle.

This triangle, if secured for the next century, could be the crowning glory of the GLC's greatest planning legacy to London: a revitalized Covent Garden conservation area connecting London's West End theatreland via Waterloo Bridge to the arts centre of the South Bank. At all three Covent Garden theatres planning permission is the key issue if the historic fabric of each is to be maintained without unacceptably high public expenditure.

The best publicized of the three is the Royal Opera House. Here the current problem is simply how the board is to gain approval for enough development at the Russell Street end of its site to pay for the expensive but necessary package, at the theatre end, of stage extension plus breathing space for the audience. Already possibilities have been perceived that will provide a more neighbourly solution for the north-east corner of the Piazza than ever was possible with the new 2,000-seat theatre for which the Royal Opera House had persuaded the Government to buy this land.

It was this hoped-for home for the Royal Ballet which blighted another vision. This was for a dance theatre for all London-based companies and for all dance visitors to London. However, in February of this year, an imaginative *Report on Opera and Dance* from an Arts Council Committee broached the subject once again. The case for such a theatre was succinctly outlined and two alterna-

tives were canvassed: a new (and inevitably expensive) building or an occupation of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.

Drury Lane is at present in the private sector, but there are strong grounds for questioning its long-term economic viability as a commercial theatre. It carries on its back the expensive maintenance of a vast, Listed-Grade-One building, larger even in ground area than the already extended Royal Opera House. The auditorium and stage occupy less than a third of the site. For a commercial operator excess space backstage or front of house is a potentially disastrous burden. For a London dance theatre that same space backstage could serve a dozen functions, while the public areas provided an undiminished glory more typical of a continental European capital than of London's tightly-packed theatreland.

Nowhere else in London can be found backstage areas large enough to allow for stage-size rehearsal studios, for storing scenery and for the production headquarters for a number of companies. And nowhere else in London is there a sort of Georgian public rooms to rival those which were created by Benjamin Dean

Wyatt in 1812 and which have survived, albeit dingily, to this day.

Drury Lane could be as good a home for dance as Covent Garden is for opera, and the cost of revitalization and adaptation could be met, in part at least, by development of a small part of this large site.

However the withdrawal of Drury Lane from the commercial sector would only be acceptable and the triangle of Covent Garden theatres only complete if a house for popular musicals existed alongside the homes for opera and dance. Fortunately the Lyceum, could play this part. The potential of the Lyceum is not generally known, largely because of the limbo life it has led since closing as a live theatre nearly half a century ago.

The theatre which survives is not Irving's Lyceum. All but the earlier portion (by Beazley to 1834, some three years after he added the colonnade to the flank of Drury Lane), and some external walls backstage, is the work of the architect Bertie Crewe in 1904. The vitality of what was a flamboyant variety house with excellent plasterwork is still evident despite a plastic ballroom conversion complete with scarlet, blue and gold decor conceived by

some demented Ruritanian sergeant-major.

Save for the vandalism of the new dance floor replacing, rather than being laid over, stage and orchestra stalls, the damage is largely skin-deep and the auditorium still restorable. Reseated to modern standards the Lyceum could hold 2,500. This is more than Covent Garden, the Coliseum, the Palladium or Drury Lane. With a view uninterrupted by any pillar Lyceum audiences would face a 42ft wide proscenium with up to 52ft of stage beyond, enough to present modern large-scale musicals, whether home-grown or imported from Broadway.

Thus the Lyceum stage is perfectly adequate for commercial runs of single spectacular shows while at the same time being adequate for companies working in repertoire (there is no room on site at stage level for scenic storage or rehearsal). But ironically the Lyceum's shortcoming as a repertoire house is its commercial asset: this is a tightly planned building with no waste at either end. Once the large cost of reinstating a theatre dark for 44 years had been met the resulting building would be much cheaper to maintain for future generations of theatregoers than

Drury Lane or Covent Garden, with their much bigger buildings, ever could be.

The cost of reinstating the Lyceum could be met through development, because the Lyceum auditorium is in the middle of a block. Here it is possible both to raise the abnormally low flytower to the height needed for staging major musicals and to build lettable office space over the auditorium without compromising critical street elevations. Such a development, if judiciously planned, might well bring in enough not only to finance the restoration but also to safeguard the theatre's future.

Because the GLC is both planning authority and freeholder of the Lyceum it may be possible to devise effective safeguards. However, as with the Charing Cross Playhouse, the central issues will be whether certain theatres constitute special cases and whether planning consents provide their only hope for survival other than massive injections of public money. The whole Covent Garden triangle, not only the Royal Opera House, should be regarded as special. It is Britain's oldest surviving theatre district. If planners permit, London can now seize an opportunity which will give all three theatres new life.

PUBLISHING

Local authorities

The one thing you will not have done for at the first Edinburgh Book Fair, which started yesterday and runs breathlessly until September 3, is to read. The fair's colourful booths are thrust into the gardens of elegant Charlotte Square. There is an auditorium that seats 240, and those who get their thrills from seeing authors in the flesh - not to mention obtaining their signatures, even touching the flesh - can begin each day at 10.15am and continue through six sessions, the final one commencing at 6.30, listening to the likes of Phoebe Hitchens revealing All (A1?) about the Royal Family, Robert Lacey on Biography, Terrance Dicks on the BBC Classic Serial, Leslie Thomas on Islands and Lady Aberdeen providing Victorian Entertainment.

Simon Groom is described as being "of BBC's *Blue Peter*" but what he intends chatting about is not revealed in the leaflet of events which is sponsored (the leaflet, not the events) by W. H. Smith. The children's book fair, run in tandem, is sponsored by John Menzies, whose one hundred and fiftieth anniversary year this is. There is also the usual rent-an-author game: Leon Garfield, Frank Delaney, Melvyn Bragg, Michael Holroyd, Roger McGough and assorted Merseyside poets.

There is a giant display of actual books, just in case you cannot find any in Edinburgh's bookshops, assuming you can find Edinburgh's bookshops. There are demonstrations of bookbinding to show presumably how up-to-date the industry is, and - more bizarrely - of handloom weaving and cookey. But where would best-seller lists be without their cookery and dieting books - a case more of bookkeeping the cooks than cooking the books?

You can learn how to make a pop-up book and, for all I know, John Updike, William Trevor, Alan Sillitoe, Anita Desai, David Lodge or Brian Aldiss may tell you how to make a proper book. I wish particularly that I could be in the festival city on Friday at 3.00pm to witness "The inside and outside story" - leading publishers discuss how they select, edit, design and promote their books. Unsurprisingly, their identities are not revealed in the programme.

one wonders after three months or so how he or she managed to write books without it. No doubt the same was said when quill gave way to fountain pen, fountain to ballpoint, ballpoint to manual typewriter, manual to electric.

If the word-processor is making the mechanics of writing easier for authors, it is having the opposite effect on publishers' editors. In the past, an author would deliver his or her manuscript to the editor. The editor would read, and make marks on, the typescript, which would be returned to the author for revision, whether major or minor. When the manuscript was redelivered to the editor, the additions or subtractions would be instantly recognizable. Not so now as the author runs the new version through the word processor and the manuscript is mint.

Take pity on the poor, overworked editor having to begin reading again from the first sentence. Will he or she remember what alterations had been ordered?

Desmond Clarke, energetic and efficient director of the Book Marketing Council, seems addicted to promotions for "best" books. "The Best of British" and "Best of Young British Novelists" are to be followed, early next year, by "Best Novels of Our Time". The judges' brief is to select the 12 novels they believe to be "the most promising" works of literary merit to have emerged from postwar society. The three selectors are Elizabeth Jane Howard, Richard Hoggart and Sir Peter Parker, who latterly obtained better financial results as chairman of British Rail than he did when joint chairman of Dillon's bookshop.

Beyond Orwell and Waugh, do any authors select themselves? Beckett should, but with one postwar novel, Anthony Powell's *A Clockwork Orange* and William Golding's *Lord of the Flies* would seem to be essential. Likewise, a couple from overseas: Patrick White and Nadine Gordimer; and an early V. S. Naipaul (*A House for Mr Biswas*). Plus, perhaps, Graham Greene; and Anthony Powell as thirteenth man? Far too few women (I hope Doris Lessing if not Rebecca West), and a surprising shortage of Americans: perhaps two from Saul Bellow, John Updike and Joseph Heller? A warning to the judges: if too many of the authors are deceased, Lord Snowdon may not be able to take the statutory group photograph.

E. J. Craddock

Concerts

NYO/Groves

Albert Hall/Radio 3

Let it never be said that our youth orchestras make things easy for themselves. After last Monday's Prom, when the European Community Youth Orchestra played Webern and Richard Strauss, on Friday it was the turn of the National Youth Orchestra. Under Sir Charles Groves's fatherly baton they chose to tackle a rare gem, Szymanowski's Second Violin Concerto, and, in line with the theme of the week, an English classic, Elgar's Second Symphony, neither of which is a work for novices.

The Szymanowski, in which the passionate, thoroughly Polish soloist was Wanda Wilkowska, was written in 1933, and represents the composer in his last major work, attempting to modify his earlier exotic style into something cleaner and perhaps more traditional. Its thematic content is concise, and the four conventional movements of a classical symphony are merged into one. However, this is no forward-looking piece of neo-classicism. The relationship between soloist and orchestra is just as it would be in a Romantic concerto, with the violin taking most of the responsibility while the orchestra fulfils an accompanimental role.

Yet what a fearsome role that is, and how handsomely the orchestra undertook it. There may have been a lack of bloom in the string sounds - perhaps because of the doubled wind section - but the young players' sensitivity and acuteness of response was immensely impressive. In the faster music ensemble was razor-sharp, while in the slow sections the subtle colours of the static

orchestral background were captured exactly.

However, the Elgar is perhaps a work best tackled by more mature players. It is, after all, a darkish piece, and in this reading it was noticeable that the most successful movement was the fast rondo, where, its almost Mahlerian garishness elicited, an unprecedented sharpness in response to the huge orchestra. Otherwise, the restlessness of the opening *allegro vivace e nobilitate* became wooden through overstirred tempos and the *larghetto* lacked a little warmth, despite the first oboe's marvellous long solo.

But it seems churlish to complain when youngsters can achieve such miraculous standards. It was certainly cheering to see them relish Richard Strauss's *Festliches Prælude*, not his most inspiring piece, but with its imposing organ solo and plethora of brass (on and off the platform) probably one of his loudest.

Stephen Pettitt

The Sixteen/Christophers

Queen Elizabeth Hall

It was not said of Maurice Duruflé's *Requiem*, though it ought to have been, that "it sinks of its own weight". This peculiarly French concoction is based on the plausibility of Fauré's treatment of the same texts that it sounds like someone trying to rewrite Fauré's setting without being able to think up any new tunes of their own. So, half the time metrized versions of the chant can be heard, over the sort of accompaniments that French

organists are wont to doodle on a Sunday morning, while at other times - the "Liberia me", especially - "pale echoes of Fauré's rhythms and melodies abound."

The piece can, undeniably, be effective and even affecting in the right setting. But Friday's brave transposition put a score designed for the woolly reverberation of a large church under the acoustical microscope of the Queen Elizabeth Hall. Organ figuration which should drift down a nave popped and plucked at it with too great immediacy, even given Margaret Phillips's sympathetic playing.

Ouruff's version with small instrumental ensemble was used - there is also a large orchestration and an organ-only score - and Capricorn, though they arrived late on the platform, played cleanly and blended well.

The choir was The Sixteen (augmented here to 18) whom I have previously heard of only in much earlier repertory. They rose, magnificently to the music's few big climaxes; and the sopranos, who have all the best tunes (God's, in this case) shaped them with far more purity and unanimity than the composer probably expected.

Harry Christophers's way with the score was clean-edged but vividly dramatic, and it worked as well as anything could in this acoustic. But a similar approach had very odd results in two Bach motets in the first half. *Komm, Jesu, komm* never settled down - as a batty interpretative notion, treating the opening chords as a crescendo takes some beating - and though *Der Geist hilft* was much stronger and more confident, the continual swooning over suspensions and lack of a straightforward pulse became wearying.

Nicholas Kenyon

Television

All done for kicks

A minute's consultation with a biographical dictionary would provide as much information about Clive of India as Kenneth Griffith was able to convey in more than an hour and a half on Channel 4 on Saturday night, but it would not, of course, be as entertaining.

Mr Griffith, playing everybody, always seems to start obtrusively but inevitably carries us with him. His technique of "radical story-telling" means, we have come to know, that he will circle his subjects, dodging and feinting before moving in sharply to deliver a most telling kick in the pants. It is amusing even when questionable and always skilfully accomplished.

He kicks outside the screen, too, at our myths and sacred cows, knowing that we will take a little masochism for our pleasure especially when it is delivered by such a clever, energetic little chap as himself. Historically speaking, he is a

card. Sin, he seems to believe, has largely been made in Britain. When he tells us about Clive's treatment by Parliament and his employers, the East India Company, he attributes it to "the old British disease of envy", as if the rest of the world had escaped it.

He was moving well on Saturday but not quite with his usual demolition expertise. It might have been because there are too many things about Clive that, as sports commentators say, cannot be taken away from him. But his visuals, as ever, were inventive and well-knit. As history it may not have been

comprehensive but it was certainly watchable.

The Bank Manager's Wife (Central) last night was one of those plays that promise tension but produce tedium. It was the story of a woman apprehensive about her husband's retirement and the interruption this will cause to her conversations with her cacti. These are many and varied, the favourite looking like a brain. This she eventually slices and feeds to her spouse in his dinner.

The mesecalia makes him see all kinds of colours, including red, which we know is particularly upsetting to bank managers. This puts him in hospital and leaves her free with her prickly friends. The play was adapted by Valerie Kershaw from her own novel and well acted by Richard Pearson and Avril Elgar. Bank managers with gardening wives may be off their feed for a week or two.

Dennis Hackett

Peña/Maya

Festival Hall

Those who might wonder what Paco Peña, Mario Maya and their flamenco company are on about, in a programme which continues until Thursday, should not look in the printed programme for help. Seldom has 30 pence bought so little useful information as in this instance, the eight scrappy pages offering no means of identifying either musicians or dancers beyond the two principals and no description of any of the 11 items they perform.

It is not much use that Paco Peña, in a sensitive note on the background of flamenco, should emphasize that "it is not simply a style of music; it is a complete way of life", unless we know something of what that life is

about. On previous visits he has sometimes spoken his own introduction to clarify aspects of an art that is very dear to him, and I wished he had done so again.

As it is, the admirable guitarist participates in only three of the numbers, leaving the others to three guitarist colleagues and three singers, encumbered by an array of microphones that makes the stage look more like a recording studio. The effect when they clustered around some imaginary camp-fire in the corner of the stage and their music boomed out from the opposite side (the sound at times larger than life size) was almost ludicrous.

Time was when Paco Peña took pride in calling his programme "Flamenco puro", but some dilution looks to have

set in with the dancing. Mario Maya is prepared to assert that his crackling *zapateado* is as challenging as ever, not once but three or four times, although to what end is never very apparent, especially in the occasional tawdriness of gesture with which it is accompanied.

There are three "solo" ladies, of whom two lift their skirts to some purpose in the heel-and-toe steps, and a small supporting group who stamp and twirl energetically, although the dance vocabulary is narrowly limited. Apart from Senor Peña's own guitar solos and a number in which pairs of singers and guitarist embellish in turn some phrases of anguished *cante jondo*, the programme leans heavily on repetitiveness of dancing to carry it through.

Noël Goodwin

On the showing of his group's first play, by Jackie Skarvelis, better material is needed if the project is not to die on its feet. The subject is the backstage hitherto of a tawdry show called "Knockers". Giles, a classical actor down on his luck, shares a dressing room with Max, a flamboyant cabaret dancer, and

spends his time complaining that he was cut out for higher things - "I didn't do four years at RAQA to be a legalized flasher." They have a pot-smoking dresser, Aubrey, and a highly camp new dresser, Sylvie (short for Sylvester), who arrives on rollerskates in lurex catsuit and turban.

The scene being set, we await developments, but there are none. Max and Giles bicker, there is a minor sexual skirmish between Sylvie and Giles, the two dressers assume, briefly, the characters of the actors, a la Genet's *The Maids*. Giles decides to give in his notice, but is offered a renewed contract on raised pay, so he stays, sheepishly excusing his capitulation with talk of three million unemployed. With so skimpy a plot, Miss Skarvelis takes refuge in comic campery.

Clare Colvin

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The French take their wine very seriously indeed. Even low-priced Vins de Pays are closely monitored by Government inspectors, who are notoriously hard to please. Certainly, in blind taste tests, they won't hesitate to reject a wine that isn't up to standard. In fact, it can take years for a wine to be classified as Vin de Pays.

You can see that the French take a lot of trouble over their everyday pleasures. They've also taken the trouble to keep the price down.

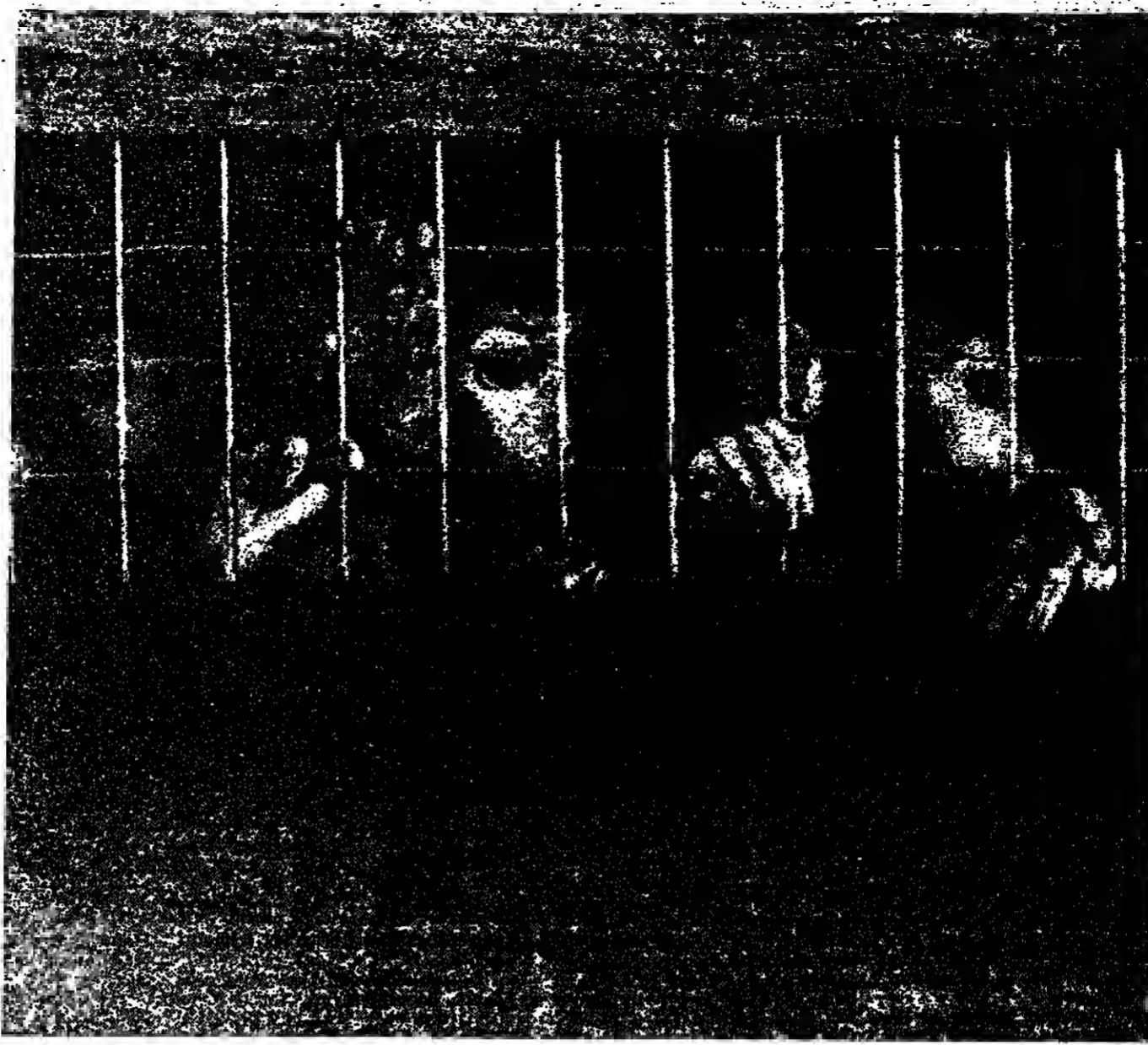
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Man's inhumanity to monkeys

By Andrew Tyler



The monkey business: caged animals in transit at Bangkok airport

They are known in the biomedical trade as non-human primates, as if to emphasize both their proximity to and their distance from ourselves. This ambivalence provokes a sentimentality which can make us laugh when we see them mimicking a tea party on the vicarage lawn, or choke at the sight of them caged in screaming torment. It can also provide the wherewithal to keep us alive, help us to control our vices, and make some of us rich through a trade which, in global generalities and gruesome particulars, resembles the high days of human slave traffic.

Monkeys and apes have no special talent for music or microcircuitry, but like us they have strong and reckless tastes. Their intelligence can be a source of astonishment; their social structures often poignantly mirror our own. Human responses to the lower primates are rooted in the shock and fear of recognition: a monkey which too closely imitates the highest rank of primates is running a deadly risk.

In Bombay earlier this year, a large black rhesus watched a motorcyclist strike down its mate. It attacked the next motorcyclist to pass by, bit the ear off a policeman and injured 15 other people before it was caught and despatched.

In Florida a few years ago, a female vervet was accidentally caught spread-eagled in the cage wiring of a monkey sanctuary. With no keeper in attendance, it risked a scorching from the sun. A male partner took it on the back instead, by shielding her body with his own and suffering a good deal of dehydration during the 90 minutes of exposure before being released from his chivalrous posture.

Man is often flummoxed when confronted with examples of near-human behaviour in monkeys, even when he has encouraged and stimulated it himself. An illuminating episode concerns Nim, the star of a troop of chimpanzees which had been taught sign language.

Nim was reared during the early 1970s in a pillared mansion at Stanford University in Palo Alto, California, where he wore clothes, helped with the housework (including cooking, sweeping and laundry) and addressed his human fellow-students in the manual language of the deaf. From Stanford he was sent to Oklahoma Institute of Primate Studies, where, with others of his kind, he furthered his "education". The troop and its mentor, Roger Fouts, attracted enormous media interest and not a little academic controversy.

Nim was borrowed for three years by Dr Herbert Terrace, a New York researcher who intended to provide evidence supporting the belief in Nim's high intelligence. Instead he turned first sceptical, then dismissive, calling Nim's efforts at communication no more than imitative hand-flapping performed for reward.

As a result, Fouts's programme fell into disavowal and its funding was reduced. The problems were heightened by the tendency of the chimpanzees, once small and charming, to grow large and less tractable. A visiting professor lost a finger when he tried to feed the baby of a surly veteran, and threatened a law suit. There were also attacks on students. Finally the programme came to a complete halt. Several of the animals, including Nim and his brother Ali, were sent to a medical institute in New York state, where they were made ready for the batch-testing of hepatitis B vaccine.

At this point, reports began to circulate that Nim had made signs indicating that he "wanted out". America's animal defenders rose up in rage. The medical institute tried to argue that the vaccine testing involved no cruelty, but they were unable to stem the flood of protest. Nim and Ali were returned to Oklahoma - although the rest of the shipment, lacking star quality, was retained.

Oklahoma, of course, still had no use for the brothers. Nim was sold to

an animal charity and Ali to a New Mexico chimpanzee laboratory owned by a German drug company.

Many stories indicating parallels between man and monkey seep from far corners of the world, just as there are numerous examples of the working partnership between the two. In southern Thailand, for example, monkeys have traditionally stinned up coconut trees to collect the crop for their owners.

A more sophisticated work project was initiated a couple of years ago at Tufts-New England Medical Centre in America by Dr Mary Willard, who trained three female capuchins - the old organ grinder's monkey - to serve in the homes of disabled humans. One of the animals was placed with a paralyzed car-crash victim; she was reported to have responded to clicks of the young man's tongue by combing his hair, spoon-feeding him and sprucing his apartment with a miniature vacuum cleaner.

More rarely reported was that her teeth had been removed to prevent her biting, and that ultimate control derived not from the clicking tongue, but from an electric-shock pad strapped to her waist. The capuchin project still thrives, with six more animals going about their electrically stimulated business.

Among the other famous primates put into the service of man were the space chimpanzees of the 1960s. NASA's lower-primate heroes also had

Apes were trained by electric shocks

their teeth removed and, according to Tom Wolfe in *The Right Stuff*, were trained with electric shocks and punished by beatings with rubber hoses.

The first and most celebrated of the NASA chimps was Ham, who came close to drowning when his returning capsule overshoot its landing point by more than one hundred miles. He died only a few months ago, in his late 20s. Since his retirement in 1963 he had

spent all but a year of his time in solitary confinement at a zoo.

Not that the scientific community is uniformly insensitive to either the special ethical problems arising from primate use, or to the growing clamour of animal liberationists.

It is symptomatic of the increasingly heated climate that those who do go on record to challenge the liberationist logic - by emphasizing statutory obligations, pointing to the demands of the public and explaining the attempts to find alternatives - can end up receiving phone threats and attacks on their property.

One such is a British man who chooses to be identified as "an international expert in the use and provision of primates for the biomedical field" - the reticence being prompted by a recent death threat. His view of the animal "defenders" is that they are guilty of both the richest hypocrisy and dissemination of plain lies: "Most of what I read about trapping, shipping and the diseased condition in which the animals are supposed to arrive is frankly incorrect. In the laboratories they are handled by very professional people who do care. Compared to the treatment received by other animals, such as cattle, they fare very well."

"Ultimately you have to bear in mind that they are not little people. They are animals, and I believe we should make use of them so long as it is done humanely... unless, of course, the argument is that we should all be vegetarians and not wear leather shoes or permit horse racing. And that argument is nonsense."

The space race gave monkeys glamour. No such visibility or acclaim attends the use to which they are put in the related field of military research, where they are also proving to be an invaluable resource. Starting in 1957, monkeys have been placed at the sites of American atomic tests, at varying distances from the explosions and heights from ground zero. Some of those which survived were sent for observation to Yerkes Regional Primate Centre, where they developed cancer.

Radiation tests continued at numerous military and civilian institutes. In Bethesda, Maryland, for example, irradiated monkeys were taught to run a treadmill, encouraged by the inevitable electric shock. It is estimated that 2,000 primates were irradiated at this one establishment alone.

At another Brooks Air Force Base in Texas, a scandal arose in March, 1980 when the base's principal researcher resigned over what he considered to be the meaningless torture of the animals. Looking back over his 14 years at the base, Dr Donald Barnes sees what he described as "a period of conditioned clinical blindness". He continued: "I snapped out of it only because of the blatant redundancy of the radiation experiments."

The purpose of that experiment was to gauge the effect of radiation on human performance, including that of an irradiated, dying pilot. The monkeys were "dosed with radiation". Then, with jolts of electricity shooting through their feet and vomit trickling down their chins, they were sent "flying" through a variety of what aeronautical engineers call pitch and roll modes, in a device known as a primate equilibrium platform. In the early days of the experiment, "death watches" were established so that the last lingering agonies of the animals could be observed. Barnes put an end to that. After 10 hours of "performance" and study, they were put to death.

The primate equilibrium platform, Barnes says, is still in use today at Brooks Air Force Base. Now it is used largely to test the effectiveness of such anti-nerve gas agents as atropine and benactazine.

Anti-nerve gas work involving primates is also taking place in Britain, although few details emerge from the Chemical Defence Establishment (CDE) at Porton Down. It is, however, on record that the CDE has a colony of at least 1,000 cynomolgus, rhesus and marmoset monkeys; that the majority are bred on the site, and that their primates have been used to test antidotes to SOMAN nerve gas. This

year a scientist from the CDE's Trauma Section joined researchers from Queen's University, Belfast, and the Royal Army Medical School in a study which involved the firing of "high-velocity missiles" into the heads of members of the rhesus species.

The majority of primate experiments in this country are far more mundane. Typically an animal, confined to a metal cage, is injected with a pilot drug or compound. It will be observed, then dissected. The Home Office registered 6,186 experiments involving primates in 1981, the first year for which figures are available; that was a slight increase on the previous year.

There are junkie monkeys in Britain

It is known, however, that the batch-testing of live polio vaccine caused the deaths of about 300 cynomolgus monkeys last year at Wellcome Laboratories in Beckenham, Kent, and of a similar number at the National Institute of Biological Standards and Control, where the experiment was repeated.

Records for 1978, the last available year, establish that 1,342 monkeys died at Huntingdon Laboratories in Cambridge. Along with ICI and the Medical Research Council, Huntingdon is probably Britain's largest primate consumer. While it has already said that it would like to consume fewer, it adds that the 1968 Medicines Act, together with the possibility of claims against their clients - the endlessly prolific drug companies - make such grim consumption necessary.

Many of these programmes operate on the assumption that the lower primates are sufficiently like us to be used as substitute models, yet sufficiently different that their ultimate fate is of no great concern. The ambiguity is also a potent lure: the identification of that elusive dividing line means that the creatures may be used even more efficiently to throw back the frontiers of knowledge, to purge us of disease and vice, to sharpen our weapons and strengthen our shields. To these ends there are junkie monkeys in Britain testing antidotes to narcotics, alcoholic monkey suffering delirium tremens, and monkeys in Lyons that have been smashed up in French automobile impact tests.

It is in America, however, that research descends to the level of the genuinely grotesque. At Cleveland's Metropolitan Hospital in the early 1970s, 18 doctors spent six days transplanting the head of one monkey on to the body of another in order to improve our understanding of diseases of the nervous system. At the US National Institute for Neurological Diseases, chimpanzees are being hit on the head until they die in order to reproduce and determine the extent of cerebral damage in professional boxers. Scientists at the Wisconsin Regional Primate Centre have injected pregnant female monkeys with hormones which produced hermaphrodite offspring.

Wisconsin also sponsored a range of elaborate maternal-deprivation experiments, some of which involved infants enduring six weeks of solitary confinement in vertical metal chambers. A scaled-down version of this programme also ran in Britain throughout the early 1970s at the Medical Research Council's unit at Madingley, Cambridge. Infant monkeys were separated from their mothers for 13 days, stress signs were identified and when the reunions took place it was solemnly noted that those infants which had been separated the longest showed a tendency to cling most passionately to their rediscovered mothers.

TOMORROW
From the jungle to the dissecting table - how the monkey trade works

CYNOMOLGUS MACAQUE



Lifespan: 20 years
Height: about 2ft
Weight: 200oz, female 100oz
Price: from £250

Twenty-one sub-species are found throughout the Asian lowlands, where they feed on flowers, insects and crustaceans and sleep in the crooks of large branches.



Lifespan: 30 years
Height: about 2ft 6in
Weight: male 500oz, female 450oz
Price: from £400

The three main sub-species are found throughout Africa, where their natural habitat is being taken over by extending

Their society is individualistic and mainly polygamous, with the young dependent on their mothers for up to two years and consequently suffering more than most other species.

Since the bans imposed on the export of the ubiquitous rhesus in the late 1970s, cynomolgus macaque have become science's favourite primate tool - for toxicity and vaccine testing, and for behavioural and psychological work. This is as much due to their similarity to rhesus, on whom a large body of information was accumulated, as to any true compatibility with humans.

Lab breeding is slow. About 90 per cent are caught in the wild, often by snaring and netting. An estimated six or seven animals die in transit for every one arriving fit.

farmland. Family groups forage at ground level and congregate by night on cliffs. Their diet includes plants, crops and even small herbivores. Colonies are governed by an alpha male and a handful of lieutenants, with peripheral males gathering in their own groups. Highly intelligent and cooperative, they will collectively fight off predators or release a fellow from a trapper's cage. Like the cynomolgus, they are largely imported - due to their slow breeding rate and to science's tendency to terminate the young before they are able to reproduce. They are used in science for cardio-vascular studies, allergies, neurology, nutrition, toxicology and endocrinology.

MARMOSETS



Lifespan: 12 years
Height: 8 to 12in
Weight: 5 to 12oz
Price: from £150

Native to South and Central

America, where they occupy the forest's high canopy, feeding on fruit, insects and eggs. They are about the size of a squirrel, with long, grasping tails and clawed feet. They live in family groups of three to eight, with the father taking major responsibility for the young once they are weaned.

Capable of producing two pairs of offspring a year, they are therefore increasingly favoured by researchers. About 50 per cent now come from domestic breeding sources. Used primarily for reproduction and fertility studies, also behavioural, psychological, bacteriological and pharmacological work.

CHIMPANZEES



Lifespan: 40 years
Height: 4 to 5ft
Weight: up to 175lb
Price: up to £8,500

Anthropoid apes found across central Africa's equatorial forests, where they feed on vegetation, fruit, insects and some meat. A grown male has three times the strength of his human equivalent. Their society is hierarchical, with ranking

members of both sexes, and there is much in their make-up to remind us of our own: close cooperative family bonds, social graces such as back-slapping and handshakes; and the darker activities of warfare and cannibalism.

Their chromosomes are virtually identical to man's, and they can receive certain types of human blood. Used in the 1950s and 1960s to develop polio vaccine and in the early space shots, they are now employed in testing hepatitis B vaccine and in the studies of tumours, the heart, the brain, allergies, parasites and degenerative diseases. Their powers of communication and reasoning are considerable, although the subject of debate. Pointing, sign language and the solving of logic puzzles are claimed to be among their talents. Few are kept in British labs, but there are about 1,400 in the US.

moreover...
Miles Kington

Who's for Scotch and Lime?

I once attended a lecture given by Roy Strong. (This was some time ago, when he was still plain Dr Roy Strong, and several years before he became handsome Sir Roy Strong, as he is today, though I believe he still makes house calls occasionally to old patients. This is hearsay to a certain extent, as honesty compels me to admit that I have not been to a lecture by Roy Strong since.)

If Roy Strong was untitled, the lecture was not, it was defiantly called "Rembrandt and his influence on British Contemporary Art". One thing that became clear after a few minutes was that if there were any important British contemporaries of Rembrandt, he had had no influence on them. Turning to minor contemporaries, Strong demonstrated that they, too, had managed to avoid being influenced by the great Dutchman. What transpired, really, was that Rembrandt had influenced nobody at all in Britain. As the art historian who had taken me there said afterwards: "We learnt a lot tonight but not, I fear, about Rembrandt. I wonder why Roy chose that subject."

I still think of that lecture every time I come across a complete, unspoiled, I thought of it when I found that Hinton, in Hertfordshire, is twinned with Notts-St-George. I thought of it even more when I drove through a small Derbyshire village called Whitfield, which claims to be twinned with Paris. But the most recent time I thought of Roy Strong's lecture on Rembrandt and the British was when I learnt that the theme of this year's Edinburgh Festival is "Scotland and Vienna". In his lecture, Strong would dash in a reference to the theme of Edinburgh and Vienna: What links are there? I asked him. Not a lot, he said.

I have never, truth to tell, quite understood the old description of Edinburgh as the "Athens of the North". A lot of talking went on in both places, no doubt, but would even Roy Strong admit that as evidence? The only real links I can see between Edinburgh and Athens is that they are both full of unfinished monuments and retired colonels. And Greece, of course, has stuffed vine leaves, which are only a kind of open-air haggis.

By Vienna, I still, who am I to hang back where Roy Strong would dash in? I have therefore done a great deal of research and found all the known links between the two cities. I list them here, together with the events connected with them at the Festival.

1794. Foundation of the Scottish Riding School at Vienna. It became the Spanish Riding School the following year, as Shetland ponies proved unsuitable. (Display of dressage, litage, moutange and dismountage at Meadowbank, Aug 26.)

1797. The Austrians driven out of Italy. Almost 200 years later the Scots were driven out of Italy, following a European Cup match. (Reunion party, pubs in Edinburgh all three weeks.)

1815. Congress of Vienna. As part of the celebrations Schubert invented the Schottische, but nobody could make out how it worked and the invention languished. (Fully working Schottische on show at the Scottish Science Museum.)

1832. Sir Walter Scott finishes the *Waverley* novels.

1833. First remoulded set found in a Viennese bookshop. (Displays of complete sets in all Edinburgh bookshops.)

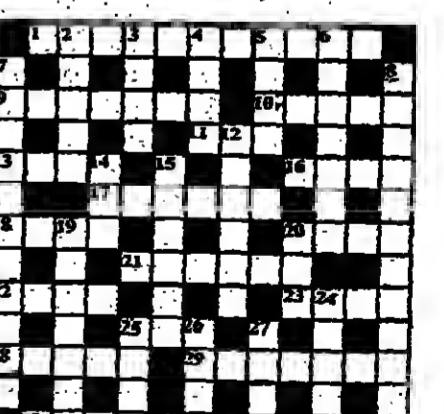
1840s. Strauss perfects the Viennese waltz which sweeps all Europe except Scotland, where it is condemned as immoral. (Nightly displays of dancing and immorality: contact Fringe Club for details.)

1880s. Freud discovers that repression can lead to very serious consequences. The news is received calmly in Edinburgh, where John Knox had rejoined in the same discovery 300 years earlier. (Nightly display of early closing at the English Pub, Rose Street.)

1933. Hitler decides against invading Edinburgh and buys a map of Austria. Arnold Schoenberg leaves Vienna for the US, possibly staying at 7 Carlton Terrace, Edinburgh, en route. (Nothing special planned.)

Post-1945. Vienna reverts to its traditional role of being frivolous, lightweight and escapist. Edinburgh City Council considers the idea, but rejects it 45-0.

CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 130)



- ACROSS**
- 1 Infant malnutrition (11)
 - 9 Spray can (7)
 - 10 Sprocket (5)
 - 11 Chatter (5)
 - 13 Notion (4)
 - 16 Slaughter (4)
 - 17 Humbug (5)
 - 18 Not-soff (4)
 - 20 Head (4)
 - 21 Modernist (6)
 - 22 Coxy (4)
 - 23 Danned (4)
 - 25 Implore (3)
 - 28 W Indian dance (5)
 - 29 Sappas (7)
 - 30 Musket (11)
- DOWN**
- 2 Not as good (5)
 - 3 Window frame (4)
 - 4 Lazily (4)
 - 5 Boulder (4)
 - 6 Wind instrument (7)
 - 7 Blue gemstone (5,6)
 - 8 Filmer (11)
 - 12 At sea (6)
 - 14 Electricity unit (3)
 - 15 Place of worship (6)
 - 19 Least (7)
 - 20 Night moisture (3)
 - 24 Ellipse (5)
 - 25 Blessing (4)
 - 26 Clotted blood (4)
 - 27 Knife wound (4)
- SOLUTION TO No 129**
- ACROSS: 1 Vitain; 5 Jodis; 8 Inn; 9 Vitamin; 10 Vols; 11 Bess; 12 Jank; 14 Tongue-winner; 15 Lunars; 18 Abut; 21 Tulle; 22 Eminent; 23 Nus; 24 Onset; 25 Dancing.
- DOWN: 1 Vva; 2 Libo; 3 Admestment; 4 Nippy; 5 Investigation; 6 Doormat; 7 Shakers; 8 Sileno; 15 Nonpiss; 17 Spriad; 19 Uteri; 20 Sng.

مكتبة الأصيل

MODERN TIMES



A sideways look at the British way of life

Not much happening on the dance floor of the Empire Rooms in Tottenham Court Road on a balmy Monday evening at 8.00. A single partnerless Rockabilly is doing a work-out at the back of the hall as the disc jockeys wrestle with the sound system.

half-light thrown down by the spots there is no reading the pectoral fabric. Anyway, he has emboldened the newcomers, and now there are half a dozen couples on the floor, cool, quick, serious, well-rehearsed jivers.

Paddy Riley and Anne Watters, two dolls from Ulster, have cleared the centre of the floor. She is being broomed backwards and forwards between his legs and then thrown over his back like a scarf.

sense of not knowing what to do when the fast numbers gave way to slow. Of wondering what the bell to do with his foal-legs, not to mention hands, when Tous Les Garçons et Les Filles de mon Age came on the turntable?

Penny Perrick Dear mum, love daughter

After a long stretch in the doldrums, mothers are being rehabilitated all over the place, particularly on the Channel 4 series Mothers by Daughters.

Rocking around the clock



MOTHER ROCKER Katie Erskine, 35 (above) and son Edward, from Finland

I go always with my son Edward (who will be 10 in October). I am divorced now, but I still like to go out and I think it's nice for children to know where mummy goes and what she does when she goes out.



ROARING FORTIES Sam Ibrahim, 20 (above left) and partner Tish Francis, 29

It doesn't matter a bit that Tish is 10 years older than me. She's a very good dancer. We met when some talent scouts came to the Empire Rooms looking for people to dance in Paul McCartney's new film Give my Regards to Broad Street.

HANDS AND BANDS Bev Dawson, 20 (above right) and partner Steve Rehnsj, recent winners of the British Rock 'n' Roll Championships

Even in infants' school, rock 'n' roll music fascinated me. As I got older I started going to clubs. Most of them have closed now - a lot of fights, that sort of thing, which ruined it for everyone else.

ACRO-ROCKER Romek Dania-Brzezinski, 21 (above) a soldier and bopper

My speciality is bopping. I did a lot of gymnastics before I joined up and then a lot of extensive training, so I am pretty fit. I think I find the really energetic movements a lot easier because of this - things like somersaults, backward and forward flips, rollovers and handspins.

KIWI ROCKER Chris Merrick, 21 (right) from Auckland, New Zealand

My first preference if I'm going to a night club is to have a good dance, and rock 'n' roll has a lot to offer musically. Several years ago there was some good, innovative music - Glamour Rock, then the Punk period, the New Wave - music which the young could identify with.

NIFTY FIFTIES Bill Hayes, 39 (left) life-long rocker

I do hate this term 'rock 'n' roll revival' because it never died. I'm a lad from South Shields and I've loved it all my life. That's my era. I was rock 'n' roll the first time round.

FLAVIA CORKSCREWS' GOOD FOOD GUIDE

The been on a gastronomic Durward Bathed course, Kate, Wallon-on-the-Naze, is very rugged.

FLAVIA CORKSCREWS' GOOD FOOD GUIDE

I sampled the local diet... Your whelk-flavoured chewing gum is quite good. I've been chewing it for 2 days and it still has some flavour.



Most daughters were luckier. Their mothers egged them on towards their hearts' desire, in spite of what the neighbours might think.

You get the idea from reading Between Ourselves that the traditional mother/daughter conflict is dissolving steadily. This is the one where Mother, who has spent her life in the service of The Family, determines that Daughter must follow suit.

Often I believe, writes one American mother grimly, 'that Quintana will rebel, marry at 15 and settle in Queens - determined to be the 'total woman' to her husband'.

Many of the mothers, due to changed outlook, expectations and circumstances are right in the middle of taking a second crack at trying to grow up, just as their daughters are making their first wobbling attempts to do the same thing.

Here is a recently divorced mother writing to a recently left home daughter: 'Don't be afraid to try. Don't be afraid to fail. Just try again.'

The Grand Metropolitan group is working hard to get women into its pubs. It has introduced wine on draught; it has cleaned up the lavatories; it has instructed its bar staff not to make women customers feel as welcome as the Black Death.

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THE TIMES DIARY

Green as grass

I call this cautionary tale from the Western Morning News...

Western highlife

The Holiday Inn, Glasgow, announces a glitzy new line in culture shock...

Eyecatchers

Whitcomb may not be everybody's person but it was the choice of a PHScout last week at Au Bon Accord...

A bit rough

For the golfer who has everything, a new gadget is on hand to provide a faster, simpler and sparer alternative...



"Lucky them. Ours plays to goal"

High jinks

A 'sponsored bounce' for Unicef at the Temple of Peace in Cardiff is to be the high point of World Children's Week next month...

Purl before pork

I thought I had discovered the knitted sausage when I noted that the preview of an exhibition called a Weaver's Life...

You can win a Munich for about a tenner. A lithograph that is, by Edvard Munch, worth thousands...

The high risk of investing in doing anything new can only be justified by the prospects of high profits...

Consequently, innovation in other countries must rise increasingly on legal barriers...

In contrast to its ancient objective of 'new manufacture within this realm', the patent system now looks for absolute novelty...

It is impossible to exaggerate the economic consequences of this. Although it is the big breakthroughs that attract the publicity...

Examination for 'obviousness' bars most incremental innovation from patent protection...

There are many big innovations which firms of the second economic rank are quite capable of carrying through...

Recognizing the difference

by William Kingston



for their investment was available. Consider the promising petrol-electric hybrid motor car...

Any investment in developing it can therefore only be made under the umbrella of capability...

Like patents, warrants would confer exclusive rights for doing new things but on a quite different basis...

Their criterion would be bluntly commercial, and would cut through all abstractions...

Consequently, in many industries, innovation no longer makes business sense...

It is to solve just this problem that a new innovation warrant system is needed...

Like patents, warrants would confer exclusive rights for doing new things but on a quite different basis...

Their criterion would be bluntly commercial, and would cut through all abstractions...

instance, can you go out to a dealer and buy a hybrid car? No? Then, an investment to develop one is warranted...

A warrant would be incontestable and would not have to be policed by the warrant-holder...

Clearly, warrants would convey far more specific market power to manufacturing firms than anything available to them at present...

Competitors could not object to generous terms in a warrant, since the more profitable an investment turns out to be...

The warrant system also would fit without strain into existing international arrangements...

The EEC's expert, Dr Hermann Krenz, is an energetic advocate as well as originator of ideas for making patents more effective...

Reagan's home team plays away

Washington There is widely-held view in Washington that the authority of George Shultz, the secretary of State...

The declining influence of George Shultz in favour of the President's old friend William Clark is giving US foreign policy a distinctly domestic flavour



Shultz (left) and Clark: the "team player" versus the trusted adviser

There is no doubt that on Central America, the foreign policy issue which is most preoccupying the Reagan Administration at present...

Even in the crucial field of arms control the President is relying more and more on Clark...

But there is no doubt that Mr Shultz is extremely frustrated and has lost the President's ear...

These American officials, foremost loyalty tends to be to their boss whose cause they fight with the same ardour as knights battling on behalf of a feudal monarch...

The present schism between Shultz and Clark - which has also been overhauled by the press - differs from past feuds in one important respect...

Before he joined the Reagan Administration in Washington, Clark had spent little time outside his native California...

One of Shultz's main weaknesses is his passive, low-key approach in dealing with members of the Administration...

Does this mean that the professional Shultz is on the way out? Almost certainly not...

Reagan: lack of interest and expertise in foreign affairs

Gerald Kaufman A case of urban heart disease

Anyone who needs warning about the potentially perilous future for Britain's cities should visit Albuquerque, New Mexico...

It was in the middle of the day but, instead of being among busy streets of bustling people...

Clearly, anyone who could afford to do so had got out of the city centre

I explored further. Here and there I did see groups of men, mainly Hispanic and apparently unemployed...

After leaving Albuquerque, I resumed reading a new book which Penguin has just sent me...

Public services are inadequate, unemployment grinds down a huge section of the population...

though conditions are not of course directly comparable. Hackney is on its way to becoming a British version of downtown Albuquerque...

This state of affairs has not come about by accident. The process was tellingly traced in an article I read on the very day I visited Albuquerque...

"While Administration policies prolonged and deepened the worst recession since the end of World War II, their urban policy also cut back systematically on programs that might help compensate for the bad times...

Those words apply precisely to the condition of the poor who live in the inner cities of Britain...

The view in government departments responsible for easing the lot of the poor is that many of them are shiftless good-for-nothings...

Ann Sofer

From villeins to villains

Does the Labour Party really like the British people? I am beginning to wonder...

But it wasn't always that way, runs the theory. There was a golden age when working people were neighbourly, warm-hearted, loyal, altruistic, wise and true...

This nostalgia for a better race of men and women is most forcefully conveyed in the writings of Jeremy Searhook...

As Barry Hines puts it in a New Statesman article, "the traditional working class who 'automatically' voted Labour... has been infected by affluence, consumerism and other consequences of economic growth..."

Whether or not it is true that we are all specks of dust in the whirlwind of historical inevitability...

key question, and no joke. It underlies the Labour Party's dilemma, over the sale of council houses...

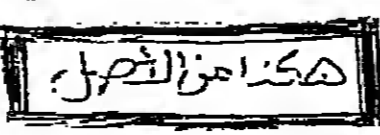
Yet I think it is a mistake to assume that these developments mean that people have become more selfish...

But the Labour Party has stopped bothering to read the British character. It is part of what Peter Kellner has called "the left's elitist arrogance towards the public as a whole..."

But the Labour Party has stopped bothering to read the British character. It is part of what Peter Kellner has called "the left's elitist arrogance towards the public as a whole..."

Whether or not it is true that we are all specks of dust in the whirlwind of historical inevitability, our only chance of significance lying in coalescence in the "greater struggle", it is a fatal misunderstanding of the British character to assume that we are happy to see ourselves presented that way...

Nicholas Ashford



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE

August 20: The Queen was represented by Mr Magnus Shearer... Her Majesty's Lord-Lieutenant for Shetland at the funeral of Mr Robert Bruce of Sumburgh...

ant for Morayshire (Captain Iain Tennant)... The Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon visited Macellan Distillery and was entertained at luncheon by the Chairman of Macellan-Glenlivet Limited...

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. J. Finbow and Miss J. F. Deall... The engagement is announced between Roger, son of Mr and Mrs W. Finbow, of Sudbourne, Suffolk...

Sollau officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Lelia Sollau, Mrs Anil Varma, Miss Catherine and Miss Christine Sweeney and Miss Lesley Ross...

Birthdays today

Dame Geraldine Aves, 85, Mr Mark Bohan, 57, Lady (Edgar) Bonham-Carter, 90, Professor Sir Colin Buchanan, 76, Dr Roh Buckman, 55, Major-General Earl Cuthbert, 84, Sir Richard Callingham, 71, Professor Sir Cyril Ashley Clarke, 76, Mr Steve Davis, 26, Mr Somerset de Chair, 73, Mr P. G. H. Fender, 91, Mr Gerald Long, 69, Mr Harold Macleary, 88, Sir James Minter, 62, Air Vice-Marshal M. E. M. Perkins, 76, Sir Anthony Tuke, 63.

Latest wills

Viscount's £1.6m estate... 1st Viscount Head, of Bishops-tone, Salisbury, Wiltshire, former Conservative Secretary of State for War and Minister of Defence, left estate valued at £1,605,936 net.

Brideshead Catholicism revisited

by Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The Roman Catholic bishops of England and Wales will no doubt judge opinion in their community correctly, and not daily long with the notion of restoring the old "fish on Fridays" tradition...

From that information, and from the behaviour of various hierarchies on the issue of Friday abstinence more recently, it can be deduced that the bishops in question were inserted at the last minute, and was not therefore covered by the earlier consultations...

The elapse in the code concerning Friday abstinence does allow local hierarchies to adopt alternative penitential practices, and that is its saving feature. The search is on, therefore, for some pastoral policy that will encourage a better balance in Roman Catholic spirituality...

Nor is it necessarily appropriate to invent some rather artificial eccentricity which British Catholics could adopt. Symbols of tribal identity are not evangelistically or ecumenically helpful.

OBITUARY

MR BENIGNO AQUINO

Unrelenting opposition leader in Philippines

Mr Benigno Aquino, who was shot dead in Manila yesterday on his return to the Philippines from exile, was for years an unrelenting opponent of President Marcos, though it was to the President that he owed his life and subsequent permission to go to the United States after he had been sentenced to death in 1977. He was 50.

Aquino had a turbulent career first as a journalist, then as a politician who became fervently opposed to what he regarded as the President's restrictive laws. Having early on joined the old Liberal Party, to which President Marcos himself had belonged before becoming a member of the Nationalista Party in the 1960s, Aquino developed as a likely candidate for the Presidency, but in 1972 martial law was imposed and he was detained on charges of murder, subversion and illegal possession of firearms.

From then until 1980 he was detained in a military camp. Through that time, and including the period when he was sentenced to death by a military court, he refused to yield political ground; at one time he fasted in his cell to dramatise his cause.

President Marcos, aware of hostile reaction in the United States to the death sentence, instructed the tribunal to reopen the trial. There followed extended legal and political moves, until the President, having vainly appealed to Aquino to forget the past and join him in building a new Philippines society, released him in 1980 to go to the United States for heart surgery.

Aquino then accepted a Fellowship at Harvard University and did research at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, but none of this resolved the fundamental issues hanging over him, as it were. He continued to fire broadsides

SIR NIKOLAUS PEVSNER

A correspondent writes: It is a measure of Pevsner's versatility and achievement that his editorship of The Pelican History of Art was not so much as mentioned in your excellent obituary. Both it and The Buildings of England owed their existence to a post-prandial walk round the rose garden with Allen Lane at the latter's country house.

Speaking from Miami after hearing that his complaint against The Observer had been upheld, but that the council had also deplored his behaviour, Sir James said he would continue his campaign for reform of the council, which he had begun eight years ago.

The Council criticized The Observer for unjustifiably bringing Sir James's name into two reports without the intention of embarrassing him by innuendo. Sir James's complaint concerned two articles written by Mr Michael Gillard, which respectively appeared to link him with the Italian banker, Roberto Calvi, whose books were found hanging under Blackfriars Bridge in London and with a company run by Mr Justin Frewen, which was then under investigation by the department of Trade.

As far as the first story is concerned, the Press Council cannot accept the pressure of time, can excuse the publication of so significant an inaccuracy which, in the context and by the conclusion drawn from it, reflects unfavourably on someone's reputation.



Mr Frank Bowkett putting the finishing touches to his latest puppet, a 3ft-high version of Punch for the proposed Theatre Museum in Covent Garden, London. It took him about 200 hours to carve and paint. Naturally, he has also made a Judy for the museum.

Appointments in the Forces

The Army... The Royal Air Force... The Royal Naval School... The Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies... The Royal Naval School of Maritime Studies...

Latest appointments

Mr Charles Thompson, aged 53, first secretary in the South Pacific department of the Foreign and Commonwealth Office, to be British High Commissioner to the Republic of Liberia in succession to Mr D H G Rose.

Archaeology

Medieval Alwa reveals its treasure

The conversion of Alwa in AD 580 was the work of a doughty Monophysite bishop, Longinus, who made the journey from Egypt to Alwa by camel across the Eastern Desert.

Among the finds there was a large, copper studded wooden chest, plundered of its treasures. It had originally been covered in gold on one side.

Sotheby's Successful Sales of Books and Manuscripts

Between August 1982 and August 1983 our Book Department in London had one of its most profitable seasons and sold more books and manuscripts more successfully than any other auction house in the world.

Science report

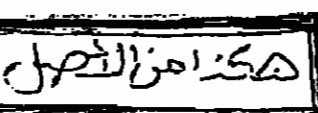
Environment and the cheaper sex

New York (NY Times News Service) - For more than half a century scientists have debated why ratios of male to female offspring vary at different times in populations of humans and other animals.

ratio appears closely correlated with local rainfall. It is possible that the sex imbalance arises from death in the womb. According to Judith H. Nyers, of the Institute of Animal Resource Ecology at the University of British Columbia in Vancouver, one consequence of prenatal mortality of one sex would be a reduction in total productivity of offspring.

males were born for every 100 females. A study of 420 eastern grey kangaroos found a ratio of 136 to 100. Studies of other kangaroo populations have so far shown no such imbalance. The researchers said, however, that the ratios seen in the two species of kangaroos that had been studied were a strong indication that they are not fortuitous, and may be found in other species.

Advertisement for Sotheby's Successful Sales of Books and Manuscripts, featuring a list of books and contact information for Roy Davids.



صكيات الأهل

Affairs before Holmes a Court takeover come under scrutiny

Revenue launches investigation into ACC after secret DoT inquiry

By Jonathan Clare

The Inland Revenue is conducting an investigation into the affairs of Associated Communications Corporation...

London on ACC business, said at the weekend: "There are a number of investigations - the tax people and the Department of Trade..."

Mr Holmes a Court said he had not been in contact with the British investigating authorities and did not expect ACC in its present form as a Bell Group subsidiary to be involved with the inquiries in any way.

Mr Gill is still fighting for compensation for his sacking from ACC under Lord Grade. At one time he expected to collect a record golden handshake package of £750,000.

Mr Holmes a Court says he is in London for a routine ACC board meeting. His takeover of ACC started in 1981 when he bought a small percentage of shares through the stock market.

City Editor's Comment Handicapping the government broker

The Treasury was understandably anxious last week to capitalize on the latest, more modest, figures for money and bank lending by pushing out some judicious white propaganda.

debt had been sold, in mini-tranches, after official figures were released. More recently, the Treasury has taken a greater interest in funding with mixed success.

The implied message to markets is even clearer. Forget about rising interest rates and keep buying the government stock.

Meanwhile, new hood has brought more sophisticated techniques to gilt-edged jobbing, a particularly vital part of the funding process as jobbers have the delicate task of making books in a huge market where the Government, over a period, is usually a massive seller.

Both the Treasury and the Bank of England are anxious to avoid any repeat in the autumn, when they will want to sell more big chunks of gilt-edged stock just at the time when pessimists have been predicting interest rates will rise.

Although futures turnover is comparatively small, it enables the jobbers to hedge their positions on interest rates, greatly strengthening their bargaining power.

It is never easy to sell gilt-edged in such circumstances, but changes in the markets have made the task more difficult. It is hardly a criticism of Mr Nigel Althaus, pressed into service as government broker after the untimely death of Lord Cromwell, to say that his predecessor showed a remarkable feel for the market that allowed him to achieve near miracles with government funding.

The Bank of England while approving the futures exchange, does not allow the government broker to operate in it. The futures markets help funding by increasing effective liquidity.

Although Lord Cromwell was not in the job too long, it was said after his death that he was the best ever government broker. He certainly foxed stockbrokers, who sometimes only realized just how much

county and district council would have a business rates-payers' consultative committee consisting of between eight and 15 local businessmen.

The Institute of Directors says in a letter published today to Mr Patrick Jenkin, the Environment Secretary that the committees should have far-reaching powers to represent businessmen's views on rate levels.

The idea, which is put forward in response to the recent Government White Paper on rates, is seen by the institute as one means of restraining high-spending local authorities. Industry has often complained about its rates burden

paid the price for believing that they could outwit the market. The most telling aspect of the case against government intervention and direction - what Mr Lal calls the "dirigists" - is that it has not employed the analytical tools of welfare economics.

Mr Lal is careful to draw a distinction between laissez-faire and the market economy. He is not advocating privately-run fire brigades. Instead, he says that if the techniques of welfare economics were applied to analysing the consequences of government policy, the outcome might be the "second best" strategy.

The so-called fifth directive from the Commission on employee involvement tries, Dr McFarlane says, to accommodate widely different national traditions and had "become so complex as to verge on the incomprehensible."

Dr McFarlane says, comes from the belief that "employers, especially big ones, will not behave respectably unless they are confined within a ring of regulations."

End of the buyer credit in sight

With a speed unheard-of among even the slickest of the City's international financiers, Britain is replacing a method of financing overseas sales, used for two decades, with one which halves the insurance cost to exporters.

Greater powers likely for CSI

The Council for the Securities Industry is likely to play a significant role in guiding through proposed changes of the Stock Exchange rule book.

Portugal poised to pass lay-off laws

The Portuguese Government is preparing three laws to present to Parliament which are aimed at drastically altering the face of the Portuguese economy in the next 18 months.

Gold bullion seized by Customs

Almost every gold trading company in London has been interviewed by Customs and Excise officers in connection with a suspected value-added tax fraud involving huge amounts of smuggled gold coins and bullion.

Cheap cash for industry proposed

The Treasury is to take another look at proposals to make cheap, long-term finance available to industry in order to encourage industrial investment.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In the past two weeks, however, Chase Trade Finance and Lloyds Bank Export Finance have introduced what are already being called "Abes", which stands for Associated Borrowers Endorsement.

Aero engine deal nearer

Talks in New York have paved the way for what will soon be announced as the world's biggest aero-engine manufacturing joint venture.

Change in fortune for the commodities king

United States Government calls a massive tax evasion scheme. For almost 18 months, government prosecutors have been trying to determine whether Marc Rich & Co charged an artificially high price for oil sold to its US subsidiary in order to reduce the subsidiary's 1980 income taxes.

Courts pursue Wall Street firm

Monday, he threatened to shut down Marc Rich & Co's United States operations if the commodities firm did not deliver the papers. Last year, according to competitors, Marc Rich & Co's 450 employees in 40 different offices worldwide traded more than \$10bn worth of commodities.

Third World theories attacked

If it had been suggested a few years ago that an orthodox counter-attack against "development economics" would be prompted by the Third World labouring through the worst recession in half a century, the idea would have enjoyed limited currency.

Firms want rates vetting

The Government is being urged to set up businessmen's rates committees with statutory rights to vet their local council's rates and spending plans.

Engineers fear EEC will hamper trade

Engineering employers have launched a strong attack on the European Commission's efforts to promote worker participation which they say would prevent industry from competing effectively in world markets.

Base Lending Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, Citibank Savings, etc.

Base Lending Rates

Table with 2 columns: Bank Name and Rate. Includes ABN Bank, Barclays, BCCI, Citibank Savings, etc.

* 7 day deposits are based on rates of 210,000, 215,000 and 220,000. ** 250,000 and over.

Investment and Finance

City Editor Anthony Hilton

THE TIMES

City Office 200 Gray's Inn Road London WC1X 8EZ Telephone 01-637 1234

STOCK EXCHANGES

FT Index 735.7 FT GBX 79.51 FT All Shares 483.82 Bargainers 21700 Datastream USM Leaders Index 103.15

CURRENCIES

LONDON CLOSE Sterling 1.5189 DM 4.0350 FF 12.1200 Yen 370.5 Dollar Index 128.2 DM 2.6580

NEW YORK LATEST

Sterling \$1.5142

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY - Interims: Coleman Milne, Kean and Scott, Supra Group, Woodhouse and Fison. Final: Jos Holdings, K O Boardman International, Peerless, Resource Technology.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TODAY - Greatham House, 24 Austin Friars, EC2 (11.00). TOMORROW - Triplex Foundries, West Bromwich Moor House, Beeches Road (noon).

Gloomy prospect for Davy

Little hope of revival in trading fortunes is offered by Mr Peter Benson, chairman of Davy Corporation, in the company's report and accounts sent to shareholders yesterday.

TI Group has reaffirmed its commitment to retaining its Nottingham-based Raleigh cycles offshoot in the face of mounting speculation that it might be about to sell the company to the Japanese.

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Stock Exchange Prices Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Aug 15. Dealings End, Sept 2. Contango Day, Sept 5. Settlement Day, Sept 12.
Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

Table with multiple columns: Stock, Price, Ch'ge, Gross Div, etc. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL, FINANCIAL TRUSTS, INSURANCE, INVESTMENT TRUSTS, OIL, and PROPERTY.

Table with columns: Stock, Price, Ch'ge, Gross Div, etc. Includes sections for BRITISH FUNDS, LOCAL AUTHORITIES, DOLLAR STOCKS, BANKS AND DISCOUNTS, BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES, COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL.

THE WEEK AHEAD

Swings and roundabouts for the bankers

At the end of the bank results season Standard Chartered Bank and Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, both reporting interim results on Tuesday are likely to present a contrasting picture of the international banking scene.

Standard Chartered is set to bounce back from a poor first half last year, but Hongkong and Shanghai will be depressed by difficulties in its home territory and by the generally less buoyant performance of banking in the Far East.

Forecast for Standard Chartered range between £125m and £135m pretax, against £101m last time. The dividend should at least be maintained at 9.2p net on the increased capital after the rights issue this year and might increase to 9.5p.

US This made US \$47m (£31m) in the first half against US \$37m in the first half of 1982.

The interim dividend is likely to remain at 18 cents, which represents a 10 per cent rise after adjustment for the one-for-two scrip issue this year.

In the present climate of speculation in oil shares, interest from British oil speculators in London and Scottish Marine Oil on Tuesday are bound to attract attention but there are no chances of any fireworks from the figures.

Expectations for Britain's first interim results since privatization vary according to views on how it will treat its tax. Forecasts range between £52m and £63m net against the £52m in the five months after the share sale. The pretax result is expected to be about £250m.

North Sea oil production is likely to have been fairly flat, with decreased output from the Ninian and Thistle fields offset by higher Stratford production.

The forecast dividend is 9.9p net for the year which is likely to be split evenly between the two halves. The falling output from Ninian will also hit Lasso, whose results are expected to be little changed or slightly down from last year's £22m net in the first half.

ECOMIC VIEW

Rosier outlook for loan rates

The outlook for interest rates has changed dramatically. Recent weeks have seen long ago higher interest rates in both the United Kingdom and United States by the autumn seemed inevitable.

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INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK • USM REVIEW

Tighter curbs called for on companies seeking quote

Leading accountants want to tighten the rules which govern accounts produced by companies seeking a USM quote. There is increasing pressure to raise the standard of these accounts.

Age newspaper: "What we need is to refine the quality of financial information rather than demand more of it." An accounting has never been an exact science and columns of figures may well add up to two different totals, depending on the treatment by accountants.

Unlisted Securities

Table with multiple columns: Capitalization, Price, Change, Dividend, etc. Lists various unlisted securities and their market performance.

Reserve Briton has the crowd jumping with her

From Jenny MacArthur, Switzerland. In a tense finish to the European three-day event championships here yesterday, Rachel Bayliss of Britain, riding her own historic Minstrel, became the new individual gold medalist, relegating Lucinda Green, the world champion, on SR Direct's Regal Realm to second place.

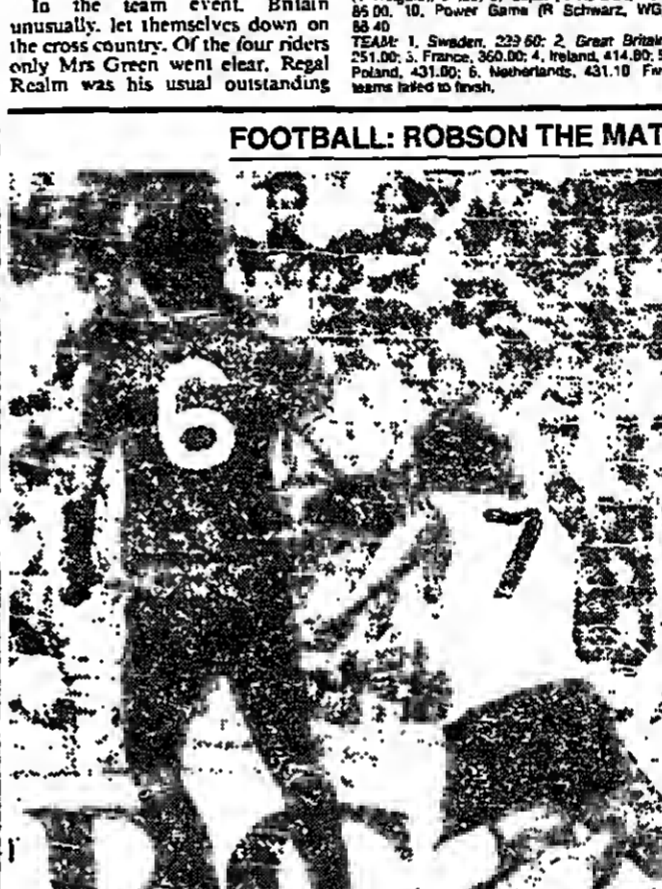
Hewson on target for All Blacks

Sydney (Agencies) - Allan Hewson, reliable-looking guided New Zealand's All Blacks to an 18-8 win over Australia at the Sydney cricket ground yesterday.

Devastating finish caps Elliott's comeback

Malcolm Elliott, the Commonwealth Games road race champion from Sheffield, returned to top form yesterday to win the Whitby Regatta event in north Yorkshire. He used the finishing sprint that won him five stages of the Yorkshire Regatta to outkick a group of 20 riders at the end of a grueling 78 miles.

Football: Robson the match-winner in Charity Shield



The rise of United and the fall of Liverpool. Robson (No 7) adds credence to the notion. Photograph: Ian Stewart

Mersey ripple may raise sea of troubles

Apartment in an insignificant result in Casablanca, Liverpool have not won since April. The appraisal of Ron Atkinson, United's manager, was coated with diplomacy rather than honesty: "This may have stung them," he said, "and we may have done the other first division clubs a bad turn."

Offshore and International Funds

Table listing various offshore and international funds with columns for Name, Price, Change, Dividend, etc.

American notebook

Buoyancy prevails on all fronts. The American economy is still going through a period of rapid economic growth, low inflation - and the recent disturbing rise in interest rates looks like ending.

United behind flag

The unfurling of the premier division championship flag over Tannadice Park inspired Dundee United to the most impressive victory of the opening day of the Scottish season. They beat Motherwell 4-0, showing such style, venom and confidence that Jack Wallace, the manager of the defeated club, was moved to say: "On this form United will win the title again this season."

Weekend results

Table showing weekend sports results, including football, tennis, and other events.

Eurobonds prices (yields and premiums)

Table listing Eurobond prices, yields, and premiums for various countries and maturities.

Fixed-Interest Stocks

Table listing fixed-interest stocks with columns for Name, Price, Change, Dividend, etc.

Cowans better

Aston Villa are hoping that their England midfielder player, Gordon Cowans, will have recovered from a double fracture of his right leg by Christmas. Villa's manager Tony Brown said: "It seems that the breaks are reasonably straightforward, with no complications."

Maxwell Newton

There was little in money between April-October 1981 and between January-July last year. If we are entering another period of "dead stop" in money growth, this will eventually stifle the recovery. But that danger is still some way off. Two factors which will moderate the effects of slower money growth on the present recovery will be the revival of the velocity of money and the emerging weakness of the dollar.

HORIZONS

The Times Guide to career training

Is there a life outside the universities?

Diversity is often said to be the hallmark of the British educational system. This is certainly true of our higher education provision. But the danger is that the variety of courses may be confusing to the uninitiated parent or student. So if, following A-level results, you are looking for the first time at higher education outside the universities, do not be alarmed if it all seems very confusing. In reality, for the purpose of choosing a course of degree-level study, the ground rules are very simple.

Basically, outside the universities, there are two main classes of higher education institutions - the polytechnics and the institute of higher education. The important point is who awards their degrees. And the answer, almost but not quite universally, is the Council for National Academic Awards (CNAA). So, for example, whether you go to Plymouth Polytechnic to study history or the neighbouring College of St Mark and St John (an institute of higher education) to study the same subject you will emerge at the end in either case with a BA from CNAA.

In short, if you find yourself in the middle of a crisis revision of plans following A-level results, do not bother with the politics and bureaucracy of the educational establishments but focus on particular courses, subjects or disciplines, without minding too much at this stage where they may be.

The wide range of subjects in the sciences, arts, social sciences and technologies can be sited up in many different ways, but these days perhaps the most useful way is between "vocational" and "non-vocational" courses. Many students at the age of 18 or 19 feel ready to make a long term career decision and start training for their future. Others are intent on extending their academic and educational qualifications. It is this distinction which, in real terms, may be most important. Consequently, anyone who has submitted (and been disappointed in) an application to a university for law or accountancy or engineering or, indeed, most of the other vocational courses, should find that the course is duplicated in CNAA degrees at polytechnics or institutes of higher education.

With one or two exceptions (such as medicine) vocational courses used to be regarded as being rather less grand than the pure sciences or humanities. The realism of the 1980s, however, has quashed that. "There has been a tremendous upturn in interest in degrees which prepare the students for employment", said one careers adviser.

My own guess is that this trend will end up as the normal practice, especially as the Government has made it clear that encouraging vocational courses is its priority. A few months ago Sir Keith Joseph wrote, in connection with medium-term planning of non-university higher education, that he hoped "priority will be accorded to scientific

In his second article for A-level school-leavers, Edward Fennell discusses the vocational degree courses at polytechnics and institutes of higher education

and technological provision of value to industry, to the operations needs of industry, commerce and the professions, and the meeting the future needs of employers more generally."

So with the political trend moving in favour of vocational courses, candidates for higher trend education, even at this late stage, would be well advised to give them serious consideration. When the polytechnics were formed, it will be recalled, their main purpose was to develop courses of this type. To some extent, this is still the area in which their strength lies.

Although there is some residual elitism about the status of non-university institutions, this is often misplaced. As William Waldegrave, the Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State explained last spring, "There are various nonsensical binary line nobbisms to be overcome." Probably the best example of this "nobness" is in engineering, where it is common knowledge to graduate-recruiters that a number of polytechnic courses are superior to their university equivalents. As John Burgoyne, of the Engineering Industry Training Board, said recently, "It really doesn't matter at all whether you happen to go to a university or a polytechnic. The important thing is the quality of the individual course and whether it includes some practical experience of industry. Employers always look more favourably on those who have had a taste of real life engineering rather than those who have just done it academically."

So, where many vocational subjects are concerned, a sandwich course, or one which involves a "practical placement", is usually a good plan. Almost all the CNAA engineering and technology courses are four-year

sandwiches, compared with only a minority of university courses. Outside the elite technological universities (such as Brunel, Aston and Salford) students are therefore likely to do just as well on a CNAA course as at most universities.

Much the same can be said for business studies, where again it is the non-university institutions that have pioneered courses which incorporate practical placements. Consequently, whether it is a mainstream degree like the one at Brighton Polytechnic which covers economics, accounting, business law and so on; a more specialist course like the one in computing in business at Huddersfield Polytechnic; or even the slightly exotic European business administration course based at Middlesex Polytechnic, which involves two years of study either in Rheims or Reutlingen, there is a standard one-year industrial placement for all.

Equally attractive for these vocational courses is that many of them exempt students from the examinations of various professional bodies - for example, in accountancy and personal management. There are also a number of rather unusual courses in the non-university sectors targeted on to specific career fields - for example, "housing administration, information systems, and public administration."

Outside the universities, there are also the vocational B Ed degrees for prospective teachers. Some vacancies still remain on these courses, not because there has been a dearth of candidates frightened off by news of teacher unemployment, but because the colleges - whether polytechnics or institutes of higher education - have been tightening up their admissions policy.

A leaflet *The Polytechnics Autumn 1983, a Guide to Full Time and Sandwich Courses, Degree, Degree Equivalent, MND/MD, DipHE and Teaching Qualifications* is available by sending a stamped addressed envelope to Career Horizons (Polytechnic) The Times, Room 137, 20 Grey's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

Advice on the bookshelf

Kogan Page's series of "Careers" books has three new titles, *Careers in Classical Music* by Nella Marcus *Careers in Surveying* by David Crawford, and *Careers in Publishing* by Jane Lines (Paperback, £2.50 each).

The first covers composing, performing, teaching, administration, broadcasting, journalism, and the basic principles of music, piano training, instrument building and maintenance. It also has a section on competitions, vacancies, courses, and a list of useful addresses.

The same format is followed for the book on publishing, bearing in mind that it is a profession, in the words of

the introduction, "with no specific entry qualifications" other than a certain amount of luck, persistence and aptitude, but it is one in which almost any area of knowledge is useful. The text points out pitfalls as well as opportunities, and has a short list of useful contacts.

Training and professional qualifications play a major part in surveying, and the third of these books contains a table of earnings and prospects which is far more encouraging to the beginner than anything in publishing or music. Information is a very important factor in deciding on a career, and these little books are useful pointers.

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